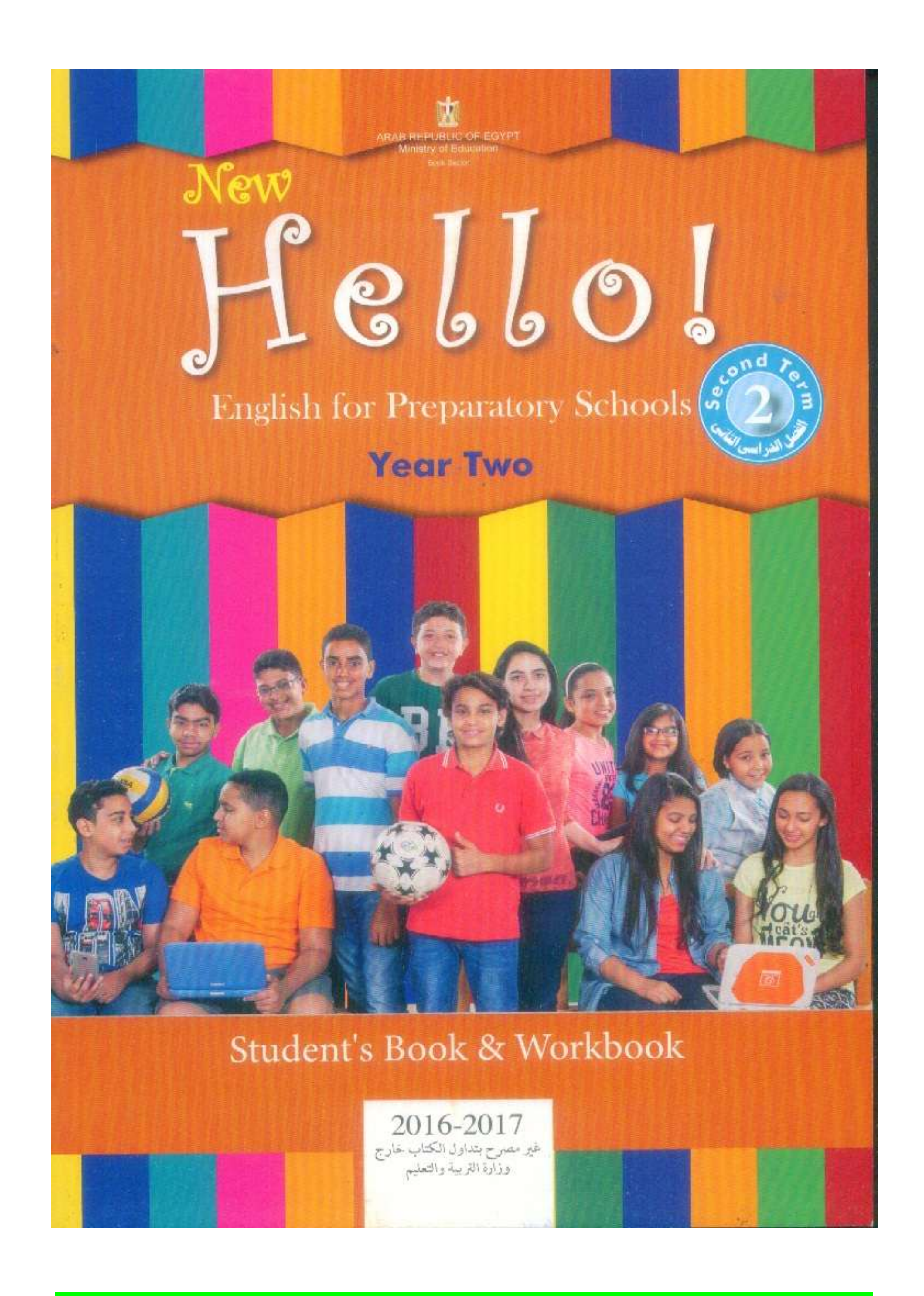


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Year Two

Student's Book



Cheryl Pelteret

Prepared by Mr Mohsen Labib Henein – Minia – 01272834615 – 01140829980

Scope and Sequence

Module	Unit	Title	Grammar	Functions and vocabulary	Features
Module 4: Work and play	**Unit 10** Page 2	**A working life**	**The present perfect continuous:** *We've been doing this job for five years. I haven't been working here for very long.*	• talking about jobs and working • asking and answering about time and duration • counting syllables in words • writing about someone's job	**Tools for life:** • Time management
	Unit 11 Page 7	**How to do well**	***should* and *shouldn't* for advice:** *You should always eat healthy food. You shouldn't stay up too late at night.*	• talking about preparing for an exam • congratulating people • using the suffixes *-ment* and *-(s)ion* to make nouns • writing an email giving advice	**Project:** • A poster about the best ways to revise
	Unit 12 Page 12	**Hobbies and crafts**	**indefinite article, definite article and no article:** *My hobby is playing chess. My grandfather taught me to play the game.*	• talking about hobbies and free time activities • describing a process • using linking words • writing instructions	**Eye on Egypt:** • The Wissa Wassef Art Centre • **Critical Thinking:** The importance of traditional crafts
	Review D				Page 17
Module 5: Around the world	**Unit 13** Page 19	**An interesting trip**	**Reported speech:** *He said that he was enjoying his trip. He said that Walid was going to take them to an animal clinic.*	• talking about a trip • talking about animals • keeping a conversation going • counting syllables in longer words • writing a diary entry about a trip	**Tools for life:** • Caring for animals
	Unit 14 Page 24	**Schools around the world**	***have to*/*don't have to* for obligation and lack of obligation:** *All children in Egypt have to go to school from the age of six. We don't have to go to school on Saturdays.*	• talking about schools in different countries • talking about obligations • asking and answering questions formally and informally • using negative prefixes • writing the results of a survey	**Project:** • A survey about your friend's life
	Unit 15 Page 29	**Our earth**	**The first conditional:** *If Ali works hard, he will pass his test.*	• talking about environmental concerns • talking about quantities • giving opinions • writing about quantities and opinions	**Eye on Egypt:** • Desertification • **Critical Thinking:** Caring for the environment
	Review E				Page 34
Module 6: Science and engineering	**Unit 16** Page 36	**The water cycle**	**Present simple passive questions:** *How is rain made? What are clouds blown by?*	• talking about the water cycle • describing an experiment • checking and confirming understanding • writing new words in context • writing about a process	**Tools for life:** • How to cope with hot weather
	Unit 17 Page 41	**Important discoveries**	**Past simple passive:** *Soap was made by the ancient Egyptians. The recipe was written on papyrus.*	• talking about discoveries • giving a talk • using the suffix *-al* to make adjectives from nouns • writing a report about an invention	**Project:** • Give a talk about an invention
	Unit 18 Page 46	**Space travel**	**Past simple passive questions:** *What was the International Space Station built to do? What was taken to the International Space Station in 2016?*	• talking about the International Space Station • describing objects • asking about words you don't know and defining words • using pronouns • describing an invention	**Eye on Egypt:** • Understanding the stars • **Critical Thinking:** The importance of studying space
	Review F				Page 51
The Red-Headed League					Page 53

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UNIT

10 A working life

Module 4

Lesson 1

OBJECTIVES

- **Grammar** The present perfect continuous tense
- **Reading** Reading about the work of two doctors
- **Listening** Listening to people describing their jobs
- **Speaking** Asking about time and duration
- **Writing** Writing about someone's job

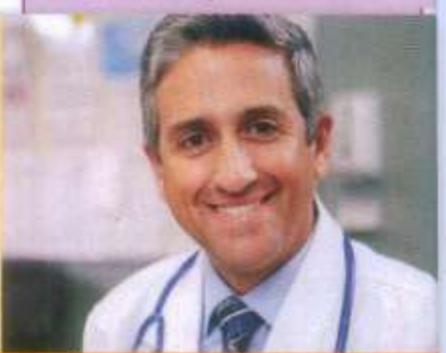
1 Ask and answer

What do you know about a doctor's job?

2 Read about two doctors. What is the same about their work? What is different?

My name's Dr Aziz. I work in a mobile health clinic. The clinic is in a van. We've got two nurses, two doctors and a driver in our team. We've been doing this job for five years. I really enjoy it.

Some people live in villages far away from a doctor or a hospital, so we visit the villages twice a month. We examine people and give them medicine if they are ill. We haven't got the **equipment** to do big **operations** in the van. If a **patient** is very ill, we can call an **ambulance** to take them to hospital. We also visit schools and teach children about their health.





I'm Dr Gamila. I work at a big hospital in Cairo. I finished studying at university six months ago, so I haven't been working here for very long. The hospital is very busy and today I started work at 6 a.m. It's very hard work, but I love my job.

For the past hour, I've been talking to the patients. I've just visited a child who had an operation a few hours ago. It went very well. Her parents have been waiting to see her, so I'm going to tell them the good news.

3 Which of the words in red in the text mean the following?

1 a van that takes sick people to hospital *ambulance*

2 a person that a doctor is helping to get better ....

3 when doctors cut a person open to help them get better ....

4 things that people use in order to do something ....

4 Answer these questions

1 How many people does Dr Aziz work with?

2 Why does the mobile health clinic visit schools?

3 When did Dr Gamila become a doctor?

4 Who has Dr Gamila just visited? Why?



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Lesson 2



1 Underline the present perfect continuous verbs in these sentences

1 We've been doing this job for five years.
2 I haven't been working here for very long.
3 For the past hour, I've been talking to patients.
4 Her parents have been waiting to see her.

GRAMMAR BOX

The present perfect continuous tense

- We use the present perfect continuous tense to talk about actions that started in the past and continue until the present:
  I have been reading a new book. (I'm still reading it. I haven't finished it yet.)
  She has been studying English for five years. (She is still studying it now.)
- We also use the present perfect continuous to talk about actions that started in the past and have present results:
  It's been raining all day, so the garden is very wet.
- We form the present perfect continuous with *have / has (not)* + *been* + verb *-ing*:
  We've been travelling for an hour. My father's been working in the garden all morning. You haven't been watching TV this week.
- We use question words or *Yes / No* questions with short answers:
  What has he been reading?
  Have you been eating ice cream? Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.

2 Complete the sentences with the present perfect continuous form of the verbs in brackets

1 The boys *have been playing* (*play*) on the beach all morning, so they are tired now.
2 Manal's brother .... (*live*) in England for a year, so his English is very good.
3 I'm sure Hanan will do well in her test. She .... (*study*) all weekend.
4 Ali doesn't know where the post office is. He .... (*not live*) in this city for very long.
5 .... (*wait*) for the bus for a long time?
6 You look tired. What .... (*do*)?

3 Ask and answer about things you and friends have been doing:

1 for the last 30 minutes.
2 for the last week.
3 for the last year or longer.



Workbook page 2

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UNIT 10

Lesson 3



1 Write down all the jobs you can think of. Which jobs would you like to do? Why?

2 Listen to three interviews and match the speakers with their jobs

1 *chemist*

2 ....

3 ....




chemist

3 Listen again and complete the table

Job	Where does he / she work?	How long has he / she been doing this job?	What is he / she doing at the moment?
1 chemist	*in a laboratory*		
2 dentist			
3 archaeologist			

4 Take turns to think of a job. Ask and answer about this job



Internet search

Think of a job you would like to do. Find out what you need to study to do this job.

FUNCTIONS BOX

Asking about time and duration	Answering
How long have you been (working here)?	I've been working here for (ten years).
When did you start (doing this job)?	I (came here) a year ago.
How often do (patients come and see you)?	(They come and see me) every six months.

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Lesson 4

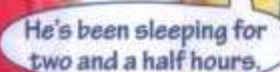
1 How long have the people been doing these activities?

live in this house
~~sleep~~
talk on the phone
drive









2 Do the quiz. Compare your answers in pairs and say why you chose your answer

Tools For Life

1 Which of the following do you use to plan activities? How often do you use them? What kind of activities do you use each one for?

a calendar　a clock　a watch　a notebook　a diary　a mobile phone

2 Do you do your homework ...
a while you are doing something else?
b in a quiet room?
c in a noisy place?

3 If you have lots of things to do, how do you decide what to do first?
a I do the most important things first.
b I do the most enjoyable things first.
c I do the easiest things first.

4 Which one is true for you?
a I have enough time during the day to do all the things I want to do.
b I don't have enough time during the day for hobbies and relaxing.
c I have too much free time during the day and I get bored.

3 Discuss your answers to the questions in exercise 2 and these questions

1 Why is it important to plan your time?

2 Can you suggest ways for your partner to use their time better?

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UNIT 10

Review

Now you can ...

• use words to talk about health and hospitals

1 Complete the sentences with these words

ambulance
~~examine~~
operation
patients

1 If you are ill, the doctor will *examine* you.
2 Ten .... are waiting to see the doctor.
3 If you see an accident, dial 123 for an ....
4 My grandmother had an ...., but she's much better now.

• use the present perfect continuous tense

2 Complete the sentences in the present perfect continuous

1 What / you / do / for the last 20 minutes?
What have you been doing for the last 20 minutes?
2 How long / Magda's father / work / at the bank? ....
3 I / read / an interesting book this week. ....
4 Hassan hurt his leg, so / not / play / sports for the last few days. ....
5 I'll make you some tea, Mum. You / work / hard all day. ....

• ask about time and duration

3 Match the questions and answers

1 [d] How long have you been learning English?
2 [ ] When did you start learning it?
3 [ ] How often do you have lessons?
4 [ ] What have you been studying in English this week?

a We've been studying the present perfect continuous.
b When I was six.
c We have them every day.
d I've been learning it for about seven years.

Dictionary skills

This is how syllables are shown in a dictionary. Complete the table

cor·ri·dor ~~beans~~ dates
hon·ey no·bod·y sur·vey

one syllable	two syllables	three syllables
beans		

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UNIT 11

How to do well



Lesson 1

OBJECTIVES

- **Grammar** Giving advice: *should* and *shouldn't*
- **Reading** Reading about revision advice
- **Listening** Listening to people congratulating others on their achievements
- **Speaking** Talking about and congratulating others on achievements
- **Writing** Writing an email giving advice

1 Match the sentences and the pictures. Which two sentences are good things?

1 [*d*] I feel nervous before an exam.
2 [ ] I revise late at night.
3 [ ] I invent rhymes to help me memorise things.
4 [ ] I eat healthy food when I revise.

a


b


c


d


2 Read the magazine article and check your answers to exercise 1

How to achieve the best exam results!

Here is some useful advice to help you revise for your exams in any subject.

• You should always eat healthy food because it is good for the brain. What should you eat if you are hungry? You shouldn't eat too many sweets. Choose nuts or fruit instead; they can improve your memory. You should also drink a lot of water.

• You should take a ten-minute break and do some exercise, such as walking every hour, because this improves your memory.

• You shouldn't stay up too late at night. If you don't get enough sleep, you won't be able to remember all the facts that you've memorised.

• Think of ways to make your revision interesting. If you're learning vocabulary, write the words on paper and stick it on the walls. Make lists and diagrams with important information and invent rhymes to help you remember them.

• Finally, try not to get too nervous before an exam. You'll think more clearly if you relax!

3 Answer the questions

1 Why is it important to eat healthy food before exams?
Because healthy food is good for the brain.
2 Which two foods can help you when you are revising?
3 Why is it a good idea to take a break during revision?
4 Can you find two ways to help you remember new vocabulary?
5 Why is it better to relax before you do an exam?



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Lesson 2



1 Underline the modal and main verbs in these sentences

1 You should always eat healthy food.
2 What should you eat if you are hungry?
3 You should take a ten-minute break.
4 You shouldn't stay up too late at night.

GRAMMAR BOX

should and *shouldn't* for advice

- We use *should* to talk about things that are good to do:
  You should have about eight hours of sleep every night.
- We use *should* + *not* to talk about things that are not good to do:
  You shouldn't watch television all day because it's not healthy.
- The form *should / shouldn't* is the same for all subjects, singular and plural:
  Students should always be polite.
  He shouldn't speak Arabic in an English class.
- The form of the *Yes / No* question is *should* + subject + infinitive without *to*:
  Should I write my name on my paper? Yes, you should. / No, you shouldn't.
- We can also make questions using a question word:
  When should I start to revise for the exam?

2 Complete the revision advice with *should* or *shouldn't*



1 You *should* always make a revision timetable.
2 You .... study early in the morning if possible.
3 You .... go to bed too late.
4 You .... work in a quiet place.
5 You .... study while you are in bed.

3 Talk about other things you should / shouldn't do when you are ...

1 in the classroom.
2 at home.
3 doing your homework.
4 doing sports or exercise.





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Lesson 3



1 Look at the pictures. Why do you think these people are happy?

a



b





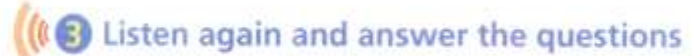
c 1

d

Example: *He has won a race.*

2 Listen and match the five dialogues and the pictures. Then check your answers to exercise 1

e



3 Listen again and answer the questions

1 What does Heba's father think she should do?

2 How long did Selim take to finish the race?

3 What should Mazin do to improve his spelling?

4 What should Mariam do in the holidays?

5 How did Dina make the cake?

4 Work in pairs

1 Write a list of your greatest achievements.

2 Take turns to talk about your achievements and congratulate each other.



FUNCTIONS BOX

Congratulating people

That / It was really good.

Well done!

It's / That's a great achievement.

Congratulations!

You're an excellent (cook).

Internet search

What were these people's achievements?

Hani Azer

Ramy Mohamed Ashour

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UNIT 11

Lesson 4

1 Work in pairs and do the quiz

Do you know how to achieve the best results in exams? Choose the correct answer!

1 You *can/can't* learn how to study.

2 You *shouldn't/should* start revising a few months before the exam.

3 You *should/shouldn't* plan your study time.

4 You *should/shouldn't* only study one subject at a time.

5 You *should/shouldn't* talk about what you have learned with a friend.

6 You *should/shouldn't* test yourself with a friend.



2 Listen to the advice and check your answers to exercise 1

3 PROJECT

1 Make a poster about the best way to revise English.

2 Write notes about what you should do to ...
- stay healthy when you are studying.
- help your memory.
- achieve the best results.

3 Write notes about what you should not do ...
- when you are studying for an exam.
- during an exam.

4 Make your poster.

If you want to do well in your geography exam, follow this advice!



- When you revise, you should always have a map so that you can check the spelling of countries and cities.
- Draw diagrams and label them with important words or facts.

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Review

Now you can ...

• talk about studying for exams

1 Replace the red words with these words which have a similar meaning

~~achieve~~	memorising	nervous	revise	rhymes

1 If you study hard before an exam, you'll **get** *achieve* the best results.
2 You should **review all you have learned** .... a few months before an exam.
3 Do you feel **a little frightened** .... before an exam?
4 Ali is very good at **remembering** .... people's phone numbers.
5 You can invent **poems** .... to help you remember important facts.

• use *should* and *shouldn't* to give advice

2 Choose the correct words

1 You *should* / *shouldn't* stay in the sun too long without a sunhat.
2 On a bus, you *should* / *shouldn't* give your seat to a person who needs it.
3 You *should* / *shouldn't* pack your school bag before you go to bed at night.
4 When children speak to adults, they *should* / *shouldn't* say *Mr, Mrs* or *Miss* and their name.
5 Water is very important. We *should* / *shouldn't* waste it.

• congratulate someone

3 Complete the sentences with these words

achievement
Congratulations
excellent
~~Well~~

1 *Well* done! You came first in the competition.
2 .... ! You achieved the best results in the class!
3 You passed all the exams! That's a great ....
4 I really liked your story. You're an .... writer.

Word building skills

We often add the suffixes *-ment* or *-(s)ion* to make nouns from verbs:

verb	noun
enjoy	enjoyment
achieve	achievement

verb	noun
revise	revision
decide	decision

verb	noun
evaporate	evaporation
congratulate	congratulations

Workbook page 7

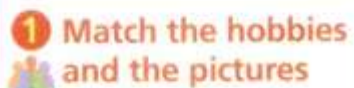
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UNIT
12 Hobbies and crafts

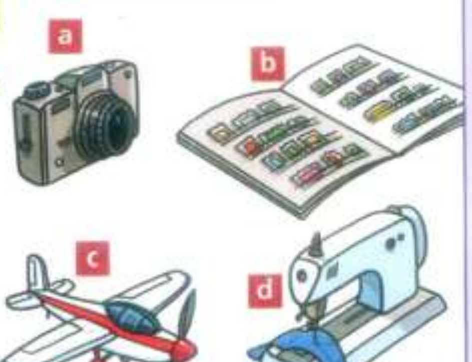
Lesson 1

OBJECTIVES
- **Grammar** Indefinite article, definite article and no article
- **Reading** Reading about hobbies
- **Listening** Listening to a student talking about a hobby
- **Speaking** Describing a process
- **Writing** Writing instructions using linking words

1 Match the hobbies and the pictures



- b collect stamps
- ☐ make models
- ☐ sew clothes
- ☐ take photos



2 Ask and answer

Look at the pictures. Do you, your friends or people in your family have any of these hobbies?

3 Read the website about hobbies and choose the correct answer

a Habiba and Adam both started their hobby when they were on a trip.

b Habiba and Adam both use the computer for their hobbies.

My hobby is playing chess. To me, it's more exciting than a computer game because you have to think very carefully while you are playing. My grandfather taught me to play the game.



Chess is a great game for all ages. I still play with my grandfather and he's 65! I also play online. I joined an online club for children of my age, so now I play with people from all over the world.

Habiba, 14

I started taking photos when we went on a school trip to Lake Nasser about a year ago. The teachers liked one of my photos of the lake and put it in the school magazine. Then I decided to email some of my photos to tourist websites. Now, a photo that I took of the Nile is on a tourist leaflet!



My favourite photo is of my family. I took it when we were at a family party. I always feel happy when I look at that photo.

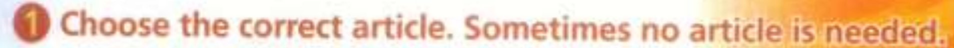
Adam, 15

4 Answer these questions

1. Why does Habiba think that chess is more exciting than computer games?
2. Who does she play chess with, outside her family?
3. Which of Adam's photos was in the school magazine?
4. Which photo is on a tourist leaflet?
5. Which is his favourite photo, and why?



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1 Choose the correct article. Sometimes no article is needed.

1 My hobby is playing *the* / (-) chess.
2 My grandfather taught me to play *a* / *the* game.
3 I started taking *the* / - photos when we went on *a* / *the* school trip.
4 It was to *the* / - Lake Nasser.
5 A photo that I took of *the* / - Nile is on a tourist leaflet!

GRAMMAR BOX

Indefinite article, definite article and no article

- We use the indefinite article *a* / *an* with countable nouns when we talk about something for the first time:
  I've got a new camera. Have you ever had an operation?
- We don't use indefinite articles before uncountable nouns or plural nouns:
  Fish is my favourite food. I'm wearing black shoes.
- We use the definite article *the* when we have already talked about something, or if we know which thing we are talking about:
  The fish which we had for dinner last night was delicious.
  I'm wearing the black shoes I bought yesterday.
- We also use *the* when there is only one (in the world or in a place):
  the earth, the Nile, the school magazine
- We do not usually use *the* with the names of countries, lakes or mountains:
  Egypt, Lake Nasser, Mount Sinai

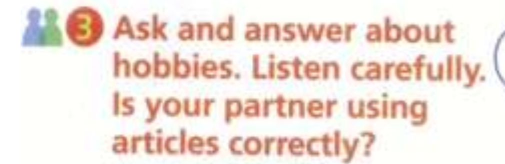
2 Complete the texts with *a* / *an*, *the* or no article (-)



a
I've got 1 ..*a*.. sewing machine that I use to make 2 .... clothes. The first thing I made was 3 .... jacket. 4 .... jacket is made of 5 .... cotton.

b
I enjoy making 6 .... model planes and boats. The first model I finished was 7 .... boat that can float on water. I took it with me when we went to 8 .... river one day for 9 .... picnic. It was 10 .... windy day, so 11 .... boat sailed very quickly across 12 .... river!

3 Ask and answer about hobbies. Listen carefully. Is your partner using articles correctly?





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UNIT 12

Lesson 3

1 Ask and answer

1 What kind of things do people sometimes collect?

2 Do you collect anything?

3 Where can you keep things that you collect?

2 Listen to Tarek talking about his hobby and choose the correct answer

1 Tarek collects ....
a letters **b** stamps **c** pictures of famous people

2 He keeps what he collects in ....
a an envelope **b** a bag **c** an album

3 Listen again and answer the questions

1 How long has Tarek been collecting stamps?

2 How did he get a lot of stamps at that time?

3 How can you find stamps? Name two ways.

4 How can you get a stamp off an envelope?

5 How can you group the stamps in an album? Name three ways.



4 Work in pairs

1 Think of a hobby, a game or a sport.

2 How do you do, make or play it? Describe the process to your partner.



FUNCTIONS BOX

Describing a process

The first thing that you have to do is (get some stamps).

First, (cut the corner of the envelope off).

After that, (put the corner of the envelope in some cold water).

Then (wait for it to dry).

The next step is (deciding where to put the stamps).

Finally, I'm going to (put it in my stamp album).

Internet search

When did people start using stamps?

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Lesson 4

UNIT 12

The Wissa Wassef Art Centre

EYE ON EGYPT

Egyptian weaving is very famous all over the world. The Wissa Wassef Art Centre is in the village of Harraniyya, near Cairo. It teaches children to design and weave carpets and tapestries.



- A man called Ramses Wissa Wassef started the centre in the 1950s, with his wife Sophie. Ramses wanted people to learn the traditional Egyptian craft of weaving so that they could produce beautiful tapestries.
- The first students were twelve boys and girls. The colours for the wool came from natural dyes. They made these from trees.
- There is a museum at the centre where you can see many of the first tapestries that the centre produced. Some of the tapestries are also in museums in other countries.



- Although these first weavers are now grandparents, some of them are still weaving at the centre, with a new group of children.

1 Which of the words in red in the text mean the following?



1 pictures or designs that are made by weaving *tapestries*

2 things that change the colour of a material ....

3 people who make carpets or tapestries from wool ....

4 an activity in which you make something by hand ....

2 Answer these questions

1 Why did Ramses Wissa Wassef start the centre?

2 Who were the first students?

3 How did they produce different colours for the wool?

4 What can you see at the museum?

5 What are the older weavers still doing at the centre?

3 Critical Thinking



1 Do you think machines can make crafts better than human hands?

2 Do you think we need traditional crafts if machines can make them? Why? / Why not?

3 Why is it important for some people to learn traditional crafts?



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UNIT 12

Review

Now you can ...

• use words to talk about hobbies

1 Complete the sentences with these words

album craft model ~~sew~~

1 Can you *sew* your own clothes?
2 Their cousin's favourite hobby is making .... planes.
3 My grandparents keep their family pictures in a photo ....
4 Tapestry is a traditional Egyptian ....

• use indefinite articles, definite articles or no article

2 Choose the correct words

I started collecting 1 a / the / (-) coins when I was about ten years old. 2 A / The / - first coin I kept was 3 an / the / - old coin from 1900. I found it when we were having 4 a / the / - picnic by 5 an / the / - Nile. It has 6 an / the / - interesting picture on it of 7 an / the / - animal. Now I keep my coins in 8 an / the / - album. I also go to a coin collecting club at school. A boy in the club has 9 an / the / - coins from 10 an / the / - China!

• describe a process

3 Complete the text with these words

After Finally ~~first~~ next Then

My friends and I have started a book club. The 1 *first* thing you have to do is choose a time and a place to meet. The 2 .... step is deciding on a book to read. 3 .... that, read the book at home. 4 ...., when you've all read the book, meet to discuss it. 5 ...., choose the next book to read!

Writing skills

Use the linking word *although* to give a contrasting idea or view:

*I like making my own clothes **although** sewing takes a long time.*

Use *because* to give a reason:

*I'm not going to school today **because** it's Friday.*

Use *so* to talk about a consequence or result:

*It is very hot today, **so** I'm going to stay at home.*

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Review D

Lesson 1

1 Look at the picture. What kind of things has Leila been collecting?



New message

To: Diana
From: Leila
Subject: Holiday in Egypt

Hi Diana

I'm having a great time with my cousins in Egypt. They've been taking me to all the famous places. I've only been here for ten days, but I've seen so many things already. I've been collecting pictures, postcards and tickets from all the museums and other places we've been to. I'm making a holiday album so that I can show you everything when I get back home.

I've been helping my cousins to learn English, too. I told them that they should read lots of books and magazines in English. They should listen to English on the radio and they should try to watch television programmes in English, too. They have worked really hard. I think that their English is better already! They've been speaking it a lot more since I've been here!

My oldest cousin, Hazem, has been playing football every afternoon. He wants to play for his secondary school's football team next year, so he's been practising very hard.

I should go now because it's time for dinner!

See you when I'm back in England next week!

Leila

2 Read the email and check your answers to exercise 1

3 Answer these questions

1 How long has Leila been staying with her cousins?
She's been staying with them for ten days.
2 Who has Leila been helping this week?
3 What should her cousins do to make their English better?
4 Why has Hazem been practising football?
5 What should Leila do now?

4 Complete the table

airmail email a photo album souvenirs ~~stamps~~ your own clothes

Things you can collect	Things you can send	Things you can make
stamps		

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Review D

Lesson 2

1 Choose the correct article (or no article)

You should be very careful when you drive **1** (a) / *the* car. Yesterday, a man was driving and he got a call from his friend in **2** *the* / - England on his mobile phone. He answered **3** *a* / *the* phone, so he wasn't looking at **4** *a/the* road. He drove onto **5** *the* / - pavement! **6** *An* / *The* ambulance arrived quickly. **7** *A* / *The* man wasn't hurt, but **8** *an* / *the* accident shows that you shouldn't use **9** *a* / - phone when you are driving!



2 Make sentences about these people using the present perfect continuous

1 Dr Sabra started working at the clinic five years ago. He is still working there.
Dr Sabra has been working at the clinic for five years.

2 We started doing our test an hour ago. It isn't finished yet. ....

3 Munir started reading his book two weeks ago. He's still reading it. ....

3 Listen to an interview with a teacher and answer the questions

1 How long has Miss Nadia been teaching?

2 How long has she worked at this school?

3 How long has she been teaching secondary school children?

4 Who should Salma talk to tomorrow? Why?



4 What should / shouldn't you do after school today?



5 Listen and complete these words with *pl* or *bl*

1 *pl* ant	5 ap ..... e
2 ..... astic	6 enjoya ..... e
3 ..... anket	7 ..... ough
4 ta ..... e	8 ..... og

Workbook pages 11-14

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UNIT 13

An interesting trip





OBJECTIVES

- **Grammar** Reported speech
- **Reading** Reading a reported conversation
- **Listening** Listening to a conversation about a trip to the desert
- **Speaking** Keeping the conversation going
- **Writing** Writing a diary entry about a trip

1 Ask and answer

Have you ever visited the desert?
What did you see and do there?

2 Complete the text chat with these words

~~buffalo~~ guide dunes scenery vets



Ali just called. He said that he was enjoying his trip to Saqqara with his father! He said that they were staying at a farm where there were a lot of animals, including goats and 1 ..*buffalo*... He said that they were travelling around the desert on horses.

What did he say about Saqqara?

He said that the 2 .... was beautiful, with green areas by the river and the big white sand 3 .... of the desert.

That sounds like fun! What else did he say?

He said that they were learning a lot about the desert from their 4 ...., Walid. He said that Walid was going to take them to an animal clinic in a nearby village. The 5 .... there help the farmers to look after their animals.

I think Ali's having an interesting time in Saqqara. Lucky him! 

3 Choose the correct answers

1 Ali is travelling *to / around* Saqqara on horses.
2 *Some of the / The whole* area is covered in sand dunes.
3 Walid *knows / is learning* a lot about the desert.
4 Ali *has / hasn't been* to visit the animal clinic yet.
5 *Guides / Vets* help animals at the clinic.



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UNIT 13

Lesson 2



1 Underline the verbs and pronouns in these sentences. What is the difference between sentences a and b?

1 a "I am enjoying my trip to Saqqara!"
  b He said that he was enjoying his trip to Saqqara.

2 a "We are staying at a farm."
  b He said that they were staying at a farm.

3 a "The scenery is beautiful."
  b He said that the scenery was beautiful.

4 a "Walid is going to take us to an animal clinic."
  b He said that Walid was going to take them to an animal clinic.

GRAMMAR BOX

Reported speech

- We use reported speech to report what someone said. In reported speech, the tense changes to the past:
  *"It **is** raining," I said. → I said that it **was** raining.*
  *"We **are going** on a trip," he said. → He told us that they **were going** on a trip.*
- Pronouns also change in reported speech:
  *"**I** want to play a game with **you**," said my brother. → My brother said that **he** wanted to play a game with **me**.*

2 Complete the sentences in reported speech

1 "It's nice to see you, Hazem!" said Ashraf.
Ashraf told Hazem that it *was* nice to see *him*.

2 "I'm going to visit my grandmother," said Hana.
Hana said that she .... going to visit .... grandmother.

3 "Aunt Nadia is coming for lunch with us on Friday," said Mum.
Mum said that Aunt Nadia .... for lunch with .... on Friday.

4 "You can play tennis on Saturday, Mahmoud," said Anas.
Anas told Mahmoud that .... play on Saturday.

3 Take turns to complete these sentences. Then tell the class what your partner said

1 My favourite sport is ...

2 I enjoy ...

3 One day, I want to ...

4 This weekend, I'm going to ...



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Lesson 3

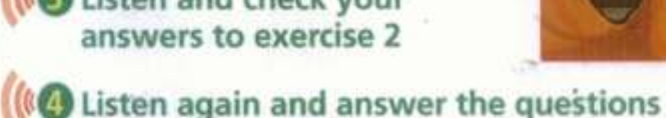


1 Match the words and the pictures

2 cave ☐ path ☐ bats ☐ tent

1 2 3 4

2 The pictures show Hisham's interesting experience in the desert. What do you think happened to Hisham?



3 Listen and check your answers to exercise 2

4 Listen again and answer the questions

1 Why is Hisham's friend frightened of the desert?
Because he is frightened of snakes that might be there.

2 Who did Hisham visit the Djara cave with?

3 How long did it take them to get to the caves from Cairo?

4 Why didn't Hisham see any bats in the cave?

5 Why was Hisham nervous of travelling further into the desert?

6 What frightened Hisham the next day?

5 Work in pairs

Student A: Tell your partner about an interesting experience (a trip, something you saw, a holiday, etc.). Answer Student B's questions and keep the conversation going.

Student B: Ask your partner questions, for example:
Where / Why did you go? Who did you go with? What did you do there? What happened next? How did you feel?



FUNCTIONS BOX

Keeping the conversation going

I mean ...
Well ...
The thing is ...
You see ...
Anyway, ...
You were saying ...
I know what you mean.

Internet search

When was the Djara cave first discovered and who discovered it?

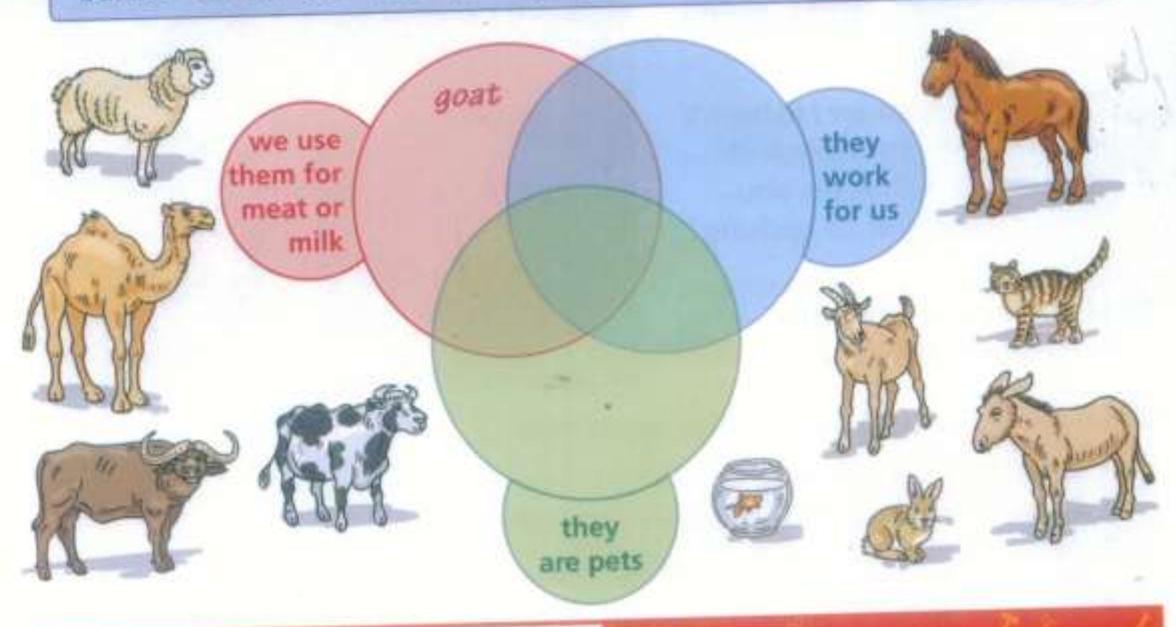
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UNIT 13

Lesson 4

1 Complete the diagram with the correct animals

buffalo camel cat cow donkey goldfish horse ~~goat~~ rabbit sheep



2 Which of the following do all working animals need? Read and tick

Tools For Life

Working animals need ...	
1 fresh water.	
2 healthy food.	
3 mud to play in.	
4 soft straw to sleep on.	
5 somewhere warm and dry to sleep.	
6 a visit from the vet if they are hurt or ill.	
7 a rug or blanket to sleep on.	
8 children to visit them every day.	
9 kind people to look after them.	

3 Discuss in pairs

1 Why should we look after animals that work for us?

2 What would happen to farmers if their animals couldn't work?

3 Which other things can you think of that might make the lives of working animals more comfortable?

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Now you can ...

• talk about travelling in the countryside

1 Complete the sentences

cave guide dunes scenery tent ~~vet~~

1 My uncle is a *vet*. He works at an animal clinic.
2 The .... around Fayoum is beautiful. There are sand .... around Wadi al-Rayan.
3 A .... is a big hole in the side of a mountain.
4 I don't really like sleeping outside in a .... I prefer sleeping in a bed!
5 The .... showed us the way into the temple.

• use reported speech

2 Write the sentences in reported speech

1 "Your dinner is ready!" My mum said that *my dinner was ready.*
2 "I want to show you a photo, Hala." Salma told Hala ....
3 "You are going to do a spelling test." The teacher told us that ....
4 "I can invite you to my party." Ahmed said that ....
5 "It's going to be very hot later." The weather reporter said that ....

• keep a conversation going

3 Complete the sentences to keep the conversation going

1 Did I tell you about the time I went to the beach? *it was / Well / last summer*
Well, it was last summer, when I was staying with my aunt in Alexandria.
2 When I first went to Cairo, I got lost! *a map/carrying / The thing is/I wasn't* ....
3 We went on a desert tour with a guide. *if you don't do that / You see, / you won't know where to go* ....

Dictionary skills

How many syllables are there in these words? Complete the table and add dots to show the syllables.

conversation buffalo
experience international
~~irrigate~~ similarity

three syllables	four syllables	five syllables
ir·ri·gate		

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UNIT

14 Schools around the world

Lesson 1

OBJECTIVES

- **Grammar** obligation and lack of obligation: *have to / don't have to, has to / doesn't have to*
- **Reading** Reading an article about schools around the world
- **Listening** Listening to a survey
- **Speaking** Asking questions formally and informally
- **Writing** Writing the results of a survey

1 Ask and answer

What do you think is the same or different about schools in Egypt, Japan and Brazil?

2 Read the magazine article and check your answers to exercise 1

Three schools



All children in Egypt have to go to school from the age of six to fifteen. They can go to nursery school from the age of four, but they don't have to go. At primary and preparatory school, all students have to wear a uniform.



Japanese students don't have a uniform at primary school, but they have to wear a uniform at secondary school. They have to clean the school building at lunch time. Most students practise sports or music after school. Many students also have private lessons. Although they don't have to go to these lessons, many students go because they want to do well in their exams.



In Brazil, students don't have to go to school for more than five hours a day. Schools have different opening times. Lessons can be in the morning, afternoon or evening. Brazilian children start school when they are six.

3 Complete the sentences with words from the article

nursery ~~**primary**~~ **preparatory** **uniform**

1 All children go to *primary* and .... school.

2 Many children in Egypt go to .... school before they are six years old.

3 Our school .... is a white shirt, with black trousers or a skirt.

4 Are these sentences true (*T*) or false (*F*)?

1 [*F*] All children in Egypt start school at the age of four.

2 [ ] In Japan, students have to clean their classrooms before school.

3 [ ] Some students in Japan have lessons outside school.

4 [ ] There are three different school times for children in Brazil.

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Lesson 2



1 Underline the examples of *have to* in these sentences. Circle *don't have to*

1 All children in Egypt have to go to school from the age of six to fifteen.

2 At primary and preparatory school, all students have to wear a uniform.

3 Although they don't have to go to these lessons, many students go because they want to do well in their exams.

4 In Brazil, students don't have to go to school for more than five hours a day.

GRAMMAR BOX

obligation and lack of obligation : *have to / don't have to, has to / doesn't have to*

- We use *have / has to* to talk about rules and things that are necessary:
  We have to go to school five days a week.
  He has to go to school on time.
- We use the negative form (*don't have to / doesn't have to*) to talk about things that are not necessary:
  We don't have to go to school on Saturdays.
  He isn't late. He doesn't have to hurry.
- The form of the *Yes / No* question is *do / does* + subject + *have to* + infinitive:
  Do you have to get up at seven o'clock? Yes, I do. / No, I don't.
  Does she have to eat breakfast? Yes, she does. / No, she doesn't.
- You can also make questions using a question word:
  When do we have to finish our homework? Why does she have to go now?

2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of *have / has to* or *don't / doesn't have to*

1 You *have to* use a pen to write the exam. Don't use a pencil.

2 All students .... come to school on time.

3 People .... drive on the right in Egypt.

4 Hassan .... learn this vocabulary because he already knows it.

5 My aunt .... work at night sometimes because she is a nurse.

3 Ask and answer about things you *have to* do ...

1 before school.

2 in the classroom.

3 after school.





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UNIT 14

Lesson 3

1 Ask and answer

1 Can you match the words and the pictures?

- [c] do the washing up
- [ ] dry the dishes
- [ ] make your bed
- [ ] set the table
- [ ] sweep the floor

a b c d e

2 Which of these jobs do you have to do at home?

2 Listen to a survey

1 In which conversation is the speaker talking to a friend?

2 How do you know?

Internet search →

Find out which machines people can use to help with jobs in the house.



3 Listen again and complete the table

	sweep the floors?	make your bed?	set the table?	do the washing up?	dry the dishes?
Speaker 1	✗	✓			
Speaker 2					
Speaker 3					

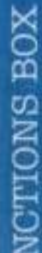
4 Work in pairs

1 Write one formal and one informal question about things people have to do at home or at school.

2 Take turns to ask and answer the questions formally and informally.

Could you tell me whether you have to go to bed early at the weekend?

No, I don't. I can stay up late.



Asking and answering questions formally

Do you mind if I ask you some questions (about ...)? Not at all.
Excuse me. Could I ask you some questions (about ...)? Yes, of course.
Could you tell me whether (you have to sweep the floors)?

Asking and answering questions informally

Hello. Is it OK if I ask you some questions (about ...)? That's fine.
Do you (have to sweep the floors)?

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Lesson 4

1 Match the rules and the places or activities

1 [e] You have to read quietly.
2 [ ] You have to wear the correct shoes.
3 [ ] You have to look left and right before you cross.
4 [ ] You have to buy a ticket.
5 [ ] You don't have to buy anything.

a the street
b a bus or train
c a shop
d tennis, football or basketball
e a library

2 Work in pairs

1 Think of a place or an activity.
2 Make a sentence about it without saying the place or activity. What do / don't you have to do?
3 Say your sentence to your partner.
4 Can your partner guess the place or activity?



3 Look at the table on page 26 and complete the survey results

Only **1** *one person has to* sweep the floors. **2** .... make their beds. **3** .... set the table. **4** .... do the washing up and **5** .... dry the dishes.

4 PROJECT

1 Do a survey. Choose one of the following subjects:
- How do students in your class go to school?
- Which jobs do students have to do at home?
- How do students help their parents outside the home?

2 Ask five or six students your questions.
3 Write a paragraph about the survey results.



I asked five students in my class questions about this subject: "How do you go to school?" Here are the results.

Three students have to walk to school. They have to leave home early because they don't live very near the school. One student's father drives him to school. One student comes to school by bus.

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UNIT 14

Review

Now you can ...

• use words to talk about school and learning

1 Match to make sentences

1 [b] My brother is sixteen. He's at
2 [ ] His sister is seven. She's at
3 [ ] Children aged four to six go to
4 [ ] Most students in Egypt have to wear

a a uniform.
b secondary school.
c nursery school.
d primary school.

• use *have / has to* and *don't / doesn't have to* for obligation

2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of *have / has to* or *don't / doesn't have to*

Jobs!
Huda – do the washing up, make your bed
Ashraf – dry the dishes, make your bed
me – set the table

We all 1 *have to* do jobs in our family. My sister Huda 2 .... do the washing up, but she 3 .... dry the dishes.

My brother Ashraf 4 .... dry the dishes. He and Huda 5 .... make their beds, but they 6 .... set the table.

7 .... set the table. That's my job! What jobs do you 8 .... do in your house?

• ask formal and informal questions.

3 Complete the questions. Are they formal (*F*) or informal (*I*)?

1 [F] you / mind / I / do / if *Do you mind if* I ask you some questions?
2 [ ] tell / me / you / could .... whether you have to wear a uniform?
3 [ ] I / could / you / ask .... some questions?
4 [ ] it / you / OK / is / if .... I ask you something?



Word building skills

The negative forms of adjectives are often different. Many adjectives use the prefixes *un-*, *im-* or *in-*. Learn these forms:

unnecessary (= not necessary)
impossible (= not possible)
informal (= not formal)

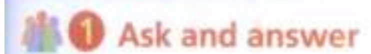
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Our earth

UNIT 15

Lesson 1



1 Ask and answer

What problems do people have when it is very hot?

2 Look at the diagram and find:

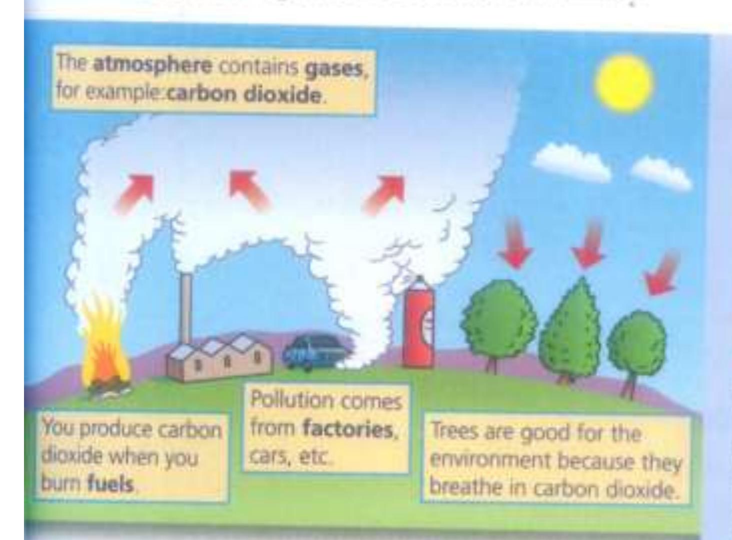
1 things that you can burn. *fuels*

2 two things that cause pollution. ....

3 something that trees breathe in. ....

OBJECTIVES

- **Grammar** The first conditional
- **Reading** Reading a science magazine article
- **Listening** Listening to a science lesson
- **Speaking** Talking about quantities
- **Writing** Writing about quantities and opinions



3 Read and complete the science magazine article with the bold words from the diagram

4 Choose the correct answer

1 Carbon dioxide is *a natural* / *an unnatural* gas.

2 Global warming happens when the earth gets too *hot* / *cold*.

3 Global warming *can* / *can't* cause floods.

4 With global warming, dry places will become *wetter* / *drier*.

5 Cutting down a lot of trees *is* / *isn't* good for the environment.

Global warming

This week, Mr Mohsen, a science teacher, explains global warming to us.

The **1** *atmosphere* is the air around the earth. This contains different **2** .... One of these is **3** .... Although it is a natural gas, it can also be caused by pollution.

Pollution from cars and **4** .... produces extra carbon dioxide. This is a problem. If there is too much carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, the temperature on the earth will increase. This is called global warming.

If the earth gets hotter, the ice in the Arctic and Antarctica will melt more quickly. The sea will get higher and this will cause floods. Dry places will become deserts. If these places become deserts, crops will not be able to grow. If we don't have crops for food, it will become very difficult for us to live.

So what can we do about the problem? First, we need to plant more trees, because these breathe in carbon dioxide. We are cutting down too many trees. We also need to find **5** .... that cause less pollution.

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Lesson 2

1 Underline the verbs in these sentences



1 If there is too much carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, the temperature on the earth will increase.

2 If the earth gets hotter, the ice in the Arctic and Antarctica will melt more quickly.

3 If these places become deserts, crops will not be able to grow.

4 If we don't have crops for food, it will become very difficult for us to live.

GRAMMAR BOX

The first conditional

- We use the first conditional to talk about something that we think will probably happen in the future:

If Ali studies hard, he will pass his test.

- The form is *If* + present simple, *will / won't* + *infinitive*

If Mona is quick, she will catch the bus.

If it is windy tomorrow, they won't go to the beach.

- When the *if* clause starts a sentence, you always add a comma. However, you can put the *if* clause at the end of a sentence. You do not need a comma:

Mona will catch the bus if she is quick.

2 Make first conditional sentences



1 Hamdi/go to university/get a good job
If Hamdi goes to university, he will get a good job.

2 you go to London / see Tower Bridge ....

3 Waleed reads this book / learn about the Ancient Egyptians ....

4 they/not buy / tickets / not see the tennis match ....

5 I see Hassan / tell him about our family party ....

6 you/not listen / not understand the lesson ....

3 Complete the following sentences

1 If it's very hot tomorrow, ...

2 If I finish my homework early, ...

3 If my mother's tired tonight, ...

4 If you phone me tonight, ...



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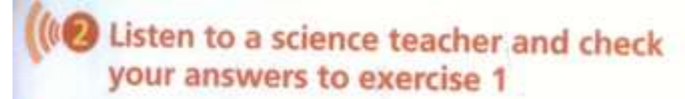
Lesson 3

1 How can we look after the environment? Choose the correct words

1 It is best to use *warm / very hot* water for washing clothes.

2 You can save energy if you have a *three-minute / eight-minute* shower.

3 Trees *help / don't help* the environment.



2 Listen to a science teacher and check your answers to exercise 1



3 Listen again and match to make sentences

1 [d] If we save energy,	a breathe in carbon dioxide.
2 [ ] It takes a lot of energy	b use less energy.
3 [ ] Shorter showers	c to heat water.
4 [ ] Trees	d we will help stop global warming.



FUNCTIONS BOX

Talking about quantities

About one sixth of (the energy we use heats water).

More / Less than half (the energy is saved).

About two percent of (the earth has rainforests).

Two thirds of (our rainforests are not there anymore).

Internet search

Find out the date of the next ENO international tree planting day.

4 What quantities do you know? Make sentences about the following

people in the class
people in the school
Egypt the world



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UNIT 15 Lesson 4

DESERTIFICATION



Plants and trees are good for farmers. Their roots help to keep water in the soil. So what happens if we do not have trees or plants?

- If we cut down the plants and trees (for example to build houses or to keep animals), the soil will become drier. Wind and rain can carry the soil away. If this continues for a long time, **desertification** happens. This means that the area becomes a desert.



- About 16 percent of the world's people live with the problem of desertification. To help stop it, farmers around the world are planting more trees in dry areas.



- In the Luxor area, farmers are helping to stop desertification by growing plants called Jatropha. These plants have big green **leaves** and they can grow in very dry soil. They are very easy to grow. If a piece of a plant is cut off and put into the soil, a new plant grows.
- The **seeds** of the plants contain oil. It can be used as a fuel which causes less pollution than **petrol**. In this way, the Jatropha plant protects the environment, as well as the soil.

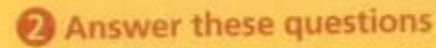
1 Match these words with the pictures





2 Answer these questions

1. How do plants and trees help farmers?
   Their roots help to keep water in the soil.
2. Why are plants and trees cut down? Give two reasons.
3. How is soil carried away in nature? Give two ways.
4. How many people live with the problem of desertification?
5. Where can Jatropha plants grow?
6. How does the seed of the Jatropha plant help the environment?



3 CRITICAL THINKING

1. Do you think that desertification will be worse in the future? Why? / Why not?
2. Why is it important to save water?
3. What can we do to help stop pollution of our air and water?

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Review

UNIT 15

Now you can ...

• use words to talk about the environment

1 Choose the correct words

1 The air around the earth is called *global warming* / *the atmosphere*.
2 The air around the earth contains many *fuels* / *gases*.
3 Wood is an example of a *fuel* / *gas*.
4 If we cut down trees and plants, it will *cause* / *stop* desertification.

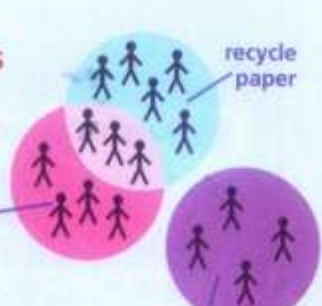
• use the first conditional

2 Match to make first conditional sentences

1 [c] If you eat too many sweets,	a they will see the Pyramids.
2 [ ] If Mr Tarek is ill,	b he won't be able to read.
3 [ ] If you phone this number,	c you'll have bad teeth.
4 [ ] If the tourists go to Giza,	d you will speak to the manager.
5 [ ] If you go to that restaurant,	e Mr Ahmed will teach the lesson.
6 [ ] If Karim forgets his glasses,	f you'll have a really good lunch.

• talk about quantities

3 Look at the diagram and choose the correct answers



1 The total number of students is *sixteen* / *eighteen*.
2 Most of the students *recycle* / *don't recycle* paper or glass.
3 One *sixth* / *quarter* of the students don't recycle.
4 *More* / *Less* than half of the students recycle glass.
5 *Thirty-one* / *Fifty* percent of the students only recycle paper.



Writing skills

We use the following words and phrases to show that something is an opinion, not a fact.

In my opinion, people waste a lot of water.
I believe (that) we can all help to stop pollution.
I think (that) global warming is a big problem in the world.
I feel (that) we could all recycle more.

Workbook page 23

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Review E

Lesson 1

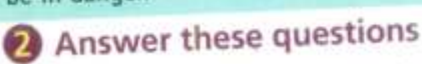
1 Complete the newspaper article about global warming with these sentences

a However, this time, things are very different.
b If global warming gets worse, will it cause other natural disasters like earthquakes and volcanoes?
c Earthquakes caused a lot of damage.

We know that global warming causes floods. **1** *b*. The scientist and writer Bill McGuire has researched natural **disasters**. In his book about global warming he gives us some very interesting answers to this question.

Twenty thousand years ago, ice covered more than half of the earth. Over the next fifteen thousand years, the atmosphere became warmer. The ice began to melt and this made rivers and lakes. The sea became higher and there was less ice. There was less weight on the earth, so it began to move. **2** ☐. Earthquakes under the sea caused many floods. The changes in the earth also caused volcanoes to send out hot mud and gas from inside the earth.

Will this happen again if the atmosphere gets warmer? Scientists are not sure. However, the ice around the Arctic is melting and we know that the sea is getting higher. **3** ☐. Now, we all know that we have to look after our world. If we understand global warming, we will be able to stop it. If we stop global warming, the earth won't be in danger.

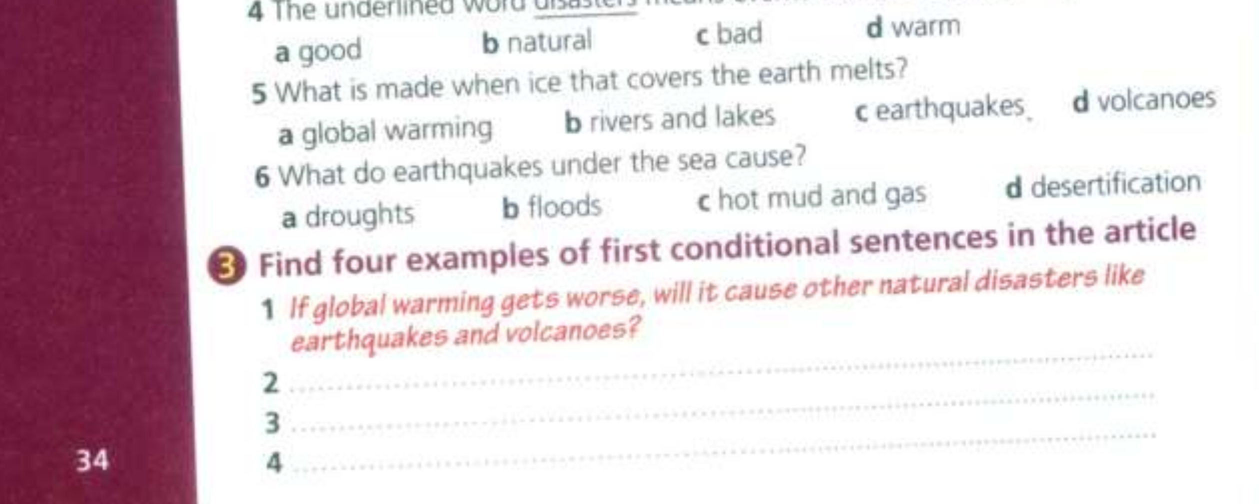


2 Answer these questions

1 What is Bill McGuire's book about?
It is about global warming.

2 What was different about the earth twenty thousand years ago?

3 How did the earth's temperature change over the next fifteen thousand years?



4 The underlined word disasters means *events that cause something*
a good **b** natural **c** bad **d** warm

5 What is made when ice that covers the earth melts?
a global warming **b** rivers and lakes **c** earthquakes **d** volcanoes

6 What do earthquakes under the sea cause?
a droughts **b** floods **c** hot mud and gas **d** desertification

3 Find four examples of first conditional sentences in the article

1 *If global warming gets worse, will it cause other natural disasters like earthquakes and volcanoes?*

2 ....

3 ....

4 ....

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Lesson 2



1 Listen to Ahmed talking to his father and answer the questions

1 Where did Ahmed's father say he had to go tomorrow?

He said that he had to go to England.

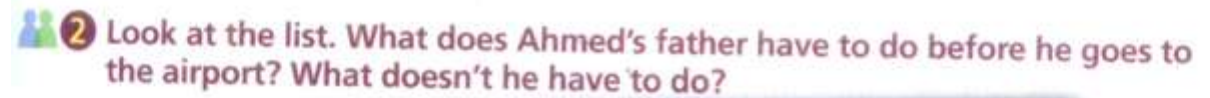
2 How did Ahmed's father say he was going to travel there?

3 What does Ahmed want to see?

4 What does Ahmed have to do tomorrow?

5 What did Ahmed's father say to him about work?

2 Look at the list. What does Ahmed's father have to do before he goes to the airport? What doesn't he have to do?





To do

- *pack bag* ✔
- *buy plane ticket* ✘ *(already have one)*
- *buy train ticket* ✘ *(can buy in England)*
- *phone taxi* ✘ *(Hamdi will take me to airport)*
- *remember to take English dictionary* ✔
- *write notes for talk* ✔
- *buy present for Ahmed in England!* ✔





3 Which of these problems do you think is the least and most important? Say why

desertification	flooding
global warming	pollution





4 Listen and complete these words with *f* or *v*

1 *f* erry	2 ... ery	3 dri ... e	4 lo ... e
5 o ... en	6 o ... ten	7 sa ... e	8 sa ... e

Workbook pages 24-27

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UNIT

16 The water cycle

Module 6

Lesson 1

OBJECTIVES

- **Grammar** Present simple passive questions
- **Reading** Reading about the water cycle
- **Listening** Listening to a teacher explaining an experiment
- **Speaking** Checking understanding
- **Writing** Writing about a process

1 Ask and answer

Why is rain important?

2 Read the page from a science book. Number the paragraphs in the correct order.

The water cycle

Water moves around the earth all the time: it is recycled by nature. This is called the water cycle. So what happens?

a ☐ How are clouds formed?
In the sky, these small drops of water are blown together by the wind. When billions of the small drops join together, they form clouds.

b ☐ How is snow made?
Water drops do not always become rain. When it is very cold, water drops turn into ice and fall to the ground. This is snow.

c 1 What is evaporation?
When the sun shines, it causes the water in rivers, lakes and the sea to **evaporate**. This means that water is turned from a liquid into a gas. This gas is called **water vapour**.

d ☐ How is rain made?
If the drops are very big and heavy, they fall through the clouds to the ground. This is rain.

e ☐ What is condensation caused by?
As the water vapour moves up into the air, it becomes cooler. The water vapour changes into very small drops of water. This is called **condensation**. You can sometimes see condensation on the inside of a window.


evaporation


condensation


snow

3 Choose the correct answer

1 *Evaporation / Condensation* is when water turns to water vapour.
2 Water vapour is a *liquid / gas*.
3 Water vapour *moves up into / falls down from* the sky.
4 Clouds don't form when there is no *sun / wind*.
5 *Snow / Rain* forms when it is very cold.

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Lesson 2

1 Underline the two parts of the verb



a Water is recycled by nature.

b How is rain made?

c How are clouds formed?

d How is snow made?

GRAMMAR BOX

Present simple passive questions

- We form the present passive with subject + the present simple of verb *be* + the past participle of the main verb (see the list of irregular past participles on WB page 41):
  Clouds are formed in the sky. Rice isn't grown in England.
- We often use *by* + noun to say who / what did the action:
  Clouds are blown by the wind.
- We form questions in the present simple passive with (question word) + the present simple of *be* + subject + past participle:
  Is snow formed in the sky? How is rain made?
- In passive questions, we can also ask about who / what did the action:
  What are clouds blown by? Is evaporation caused by the sun? Yes, it is.

2 Ask questions in the present simple passive, then guess the correct answer

1 Where / rice / grow?
a India **b** Scotland **c** Germany

2 Where / white tigers / find?
a Africa **b** Asia **c** South America

3 What / petrol / make from?
a water **b** wood **c** oil

4 How many languages / speak / in South Africa?
a 3 **b** 7 **c** 11

5 How / water / carry / from the soil into a plant?
a by the leaves **b** by the roots **c** by the seeds

Where is rice grown?

I think it's grown in India.

3 Now listen and check your answers

4 Ask and answer questions in the present simple passive

1 How many languages / speak / in your class?

2 How many subjects / teach / at your school?

3 On which channel / your favourite TV programme/show?

How many languages are spoken in our class?

Two! English and Arabic.



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UNIT 16

Lesson 3

1 Match the pictures and the sentences about an experiment

1 [b] Add salt into one cup.
2 [ ] Stir the salt, which will disappear.
3 [ ] Put both cups into the freezer.
4 [ ] Only one cup of water is frozen.









2 Can you guess what the experiment shows?

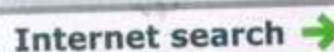
3 Listen to a teacher doing the experiment in a science class and check your answers to exercise 2

4 Answer questions 1–3 to give your partner instructions about how to play your favourite game or sport. Check that they understand as you talk

1 What is needed to play the game or sport?
2 What do you do first?
3 What do you do next / after that / finally?







Internet search

How much of the sea is salt? Give your answer in percent.

FUNCTIONS BOX

Checking that someone has understood

Do you understand what I mean?
Are you following me?
Is this clear (to you)?

Checking that you have understood

Do you mean (like this)?
Can I just check that I have understood correctly?

Confirming understanding

I see / understand (what you mean).

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Lesson 4

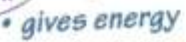
UNIT 16

1 Read the following and the notes. Then talk about the advantages and disadvantages of life in a hot country

Egypt is a hot country. In July, there are almost 400 hours of sunshine in Cairo, Aswan and Siwa. Is this good or bad?

Sunshine is good for you. It gives you energy.

Sunshine can be dangerous. The sun can burn your skin.



✔	✘
• gives energy	• can burn your skin
• tourists like it	• can start fires
• good for plants	• but plants can't grow if no water
• not often cold	• difficult to play sports



2 Work in pairs and choose the correct answers

Tools For Life

1 What colour clothes are best to wear in hot weather?
  a dark colours **b** light colours

2 When should you stay out of the sun?
  a between ten o'clock and noon
  b between noon and 3 p.m.

3 When should you drink lots of water?
  a as soon as you feel thirsty
  b before you feel thirsty

4 Can your skin burn even if it's cloudy?
  a Yes, it can. **b** No, it can't.

5 Which of these does not protect you from the sun?
  a sun cream **b** a sun hat
  c sunglasses **d** drinking a lot of water





3 Discuss in pairs

1 Can you think of any other safety advice for people visiting a hot country for the first time?

2 In some countries, people do not see the sun for many months in the winter. What problems do you think that they have?

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UNIT 16

Review

Now you can ...

• talk about the water cycle

1 Match the words and their definitions

1	*d*	evaporation	**a** move together and become part of
2		condensation	**b** move using air or wind
3		join	**c** when water vapour turns to water drops
4		blow	**d** when water turns into water vapour

• ask questions in the present simple passive

2 Complete the present simple passive questions for these answers

1 Who *is the fruit picked by?* Farmers pick the fruit.

2 When .... ? They plant the trees in the spring.

3 How .... ? They irrigate the farms with water from canals.

4 How .... of sea water? They take the salt out of the sea water with special machines.

• check and confirm understanding

3 Complete the dialogue

check clear correctly ~~following~~ mean understand

Teacher: Half fill a glass with water and add a lot of salt. Stir the water. Are you **1** *following* me? Now carefully add fresh water to the glass. Is that **2** .... to you?

Girl: Can I just **3** .... that I have understood **4** .... ? Do you **5** .... that the fresh water shouldn't mix with the salt water?

Teacher: Yes. Now carefully put an egg into the glass. What happens?

Girl: The egg floats in the middle of the glass.

Teacher: The egg is heavier than the fresh water, but lighter than the salt water.

Girl: I **6** .... How interesting!

Dictionary skills

When you learn a new word, write a sentence using that word to help you remember what it means. Sometimes a dictionary will give you example sentences.

Put the ice cream in the freezer or it will melt.

You often get sand in your eyes when the wind blows in the desert.

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Important discoveries

UNIT 17

Lesson 1

OBJECTIVES

- **Grammar** Past simple passive
- **Reading** Reading a magazine article about discoveries
- **Listening** Listening to a short talk about the history of flight
- **Speaking** Giving a short talk
- **Writing** Writing a talk about an invention

1 Which two sentences do you think are true about soap, coffee and toothpaste?

a They are all inventions or discoveries from North Africa or the Middle East.

b They are all modern inventions or discoveries.

c They are all made using very old recipes.



2 Read the magazine article and check your answers to exercise 1

3 Look at the definitions and complete the text with these words

archaeologists: people who look for ancient things under the ground

ashes: the grey material that is left after a fire

~~**original:**~~ the first of something

powder: very small bits like sand

4 Answer the questions

1 What did the ancient Egyptians use soap for?

2 Why did the Ethiopians first drink coffee?

3 How was Turkish coffee different from Ethiopian coffee?

4 What did the ancient Egyptians use to make toothpaste?



Ancient recipes

A papyrus from 1500 BCE shows how soap was made by the ancient Egyptians: fat was mixed with ashes from a fire. The soap was used to wash wool and cotton to prepare the materials to make clothes.

Coffee was discovered in Ethiopia in the eleventh century. At first, the leaves of the coffee plant were boiled in water. The drink was used as medicine. Coffee wasn't planted outside Ethiopia until the fourteenth century. For 300 years, the 1 *original* recipe from Ethiopia was used. Later, coffee became popular in Turkey. The coffee beans were cooked over a fire and made into a powder. This was mixed with water and cooked slowly on a fire's 2 .... This recipe was taken all over the world.

3 .... recently found a toothpaste recipe from the fourth century. It was discovered near Fayoum. The recipe was written on papyrus and describes how to mix salt with herbs, to make a 4 .... for cleaning teeth.

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UNIT 17

Lesson 2

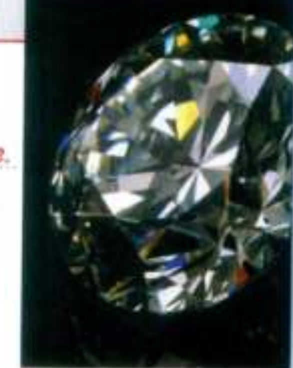
1 Underline the two parts of the verb

1 Fat was mixed with ashes from a fire.
2 At first, the leaves of the coffee plant were boiled in water.
3 Coffee wasn't planted outside Ethiopia until the fourteenth century.
4 It was discovered near Fayoum.
5 The recipe was written on papyrus.

GRAMMAR BOX

Past simple passive

- Like the present simple passive, we use the past simple passive when we don't know who the subject was, or when the action was more important that the subject / person who did it:.
  Coffee was used as medicine. The recipes were written last week.
- We form the past simple passive with the past tense of the verb *be* + (*not*) + past participle (see the list of irregular past participles on WB page 41):
  These cakes were made this morning. Toothpaste wasn't invented in Europe.
- We often use *by* + noun to say who did the action:
  The ink pen was also invented by the Egyptians.



2 Rewrite the sentences in the past simple passive

1 The Chinese first made paper. *Paper was first made by the Chinese.*
2 Archaeologists discovered many important things in Egypt. ....
3 A famous artist painted that picture. ....
4 Egyptians didn't invent stamps. ....
5 They found the world's biggest diamond in South Africa. ....

3 Make sentences in the past simple passive using the facts below and these verbs

~~build~~ invent by make of open in send



1 The Great Pyramid of Giza: 4,500 years ago
2 The first email: 1971
3 The first envelopes: animal skins
4 The telephone: Alexander Graham Bell
5 London Underground railway: 1863

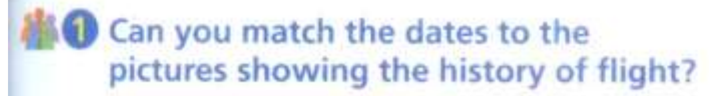
The Great Pyramid of Giza was built 4,500 years ago.



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Lesson 3



1 Can you match the dates to the pictures showing the history of flight?

☐ 1485 ☐ 1783 ☐ 1903

a

b

2 Listen to a talk about the history of flight and check your answers to exercise 1

3 Listen again and answer the questions

1 What was Leonardo da Vinci's job?

2 Where did the hot air for the first hot air balloon come from?

3 What did the first hot air balloon carry?

4 How long was the Wright brothers' first flight?

c



4 Read these notes about the history of clocks. Give a short talk about one of these clocks to your partner. Talk about the following:

1 dates

2 information about how the clock worked

3 how it is different to clocks today

basket

A

The sun clock was invented by ancient Egyptians around 3500 BCE.

As the sun moved, the shadow on the clock also moved.

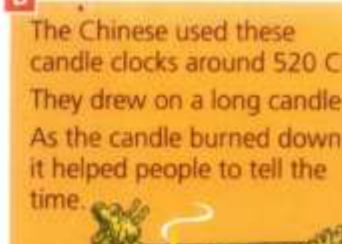
The shadow pointed to the time.

B

The Chinese used these candle clocks around 520 CE.

They drew on a long candle.

As the candle burned down, it helped people to tell the time.



Internet search →

Where did the Wright brothers make their famous flight in 1903?

FUNCTIONS BOX

Giving a talk

Today I'm going to talk about (the history of flight).
I'll start by telling you (how the first plane was designed).
Much later, ...
This is how (it worked).
I'll tell you something interesting about (this flight).
Finally, let's look at (how that plane design was changed).



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UNIT 17

Lesson 4

1 Which of the following do you think were first made in North Africa or the Middle East?

a windmill



b pen



c chess



d camera



e carpet



2 Which of the things in exercise 1 do you think have changed the most today?

3 PROJECT

1 You are going to give a talk. First, research some information about the history of one of the things in exercise 1.

2 Think about the following:

- Who invented it?
- Where, when and why did they invent it?
- What did people originally use it for?
- What was it originally made of?
- How has it changed over the years?

3 Write a paragraph about the information you researched.

4 Give a talk about your information.

Windmills



The ancient Egyptians understood that wind can be used to move boats. They used wind energy to sail their boats on the Nile. There are pictures of sail boats from 3,200 BCE.

Windmills were invented in the Middle East in the ninth century. They were used to help make flour from wheat. Travellers took the idea for the windmill to Europe. Today, the same idea is used to make electricity in many countries.

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Review

Now you can ...

• talk about inventions

1 Complete the sentences with these words

archaeologists
ashes
~~candles~~
soap

1 Before electricity, *candles* were used for light.
2 .... look for ancient things under the ground.
3 I always use .... to wash my hands.
4 .... can be hot after a fire, so pour water or sand onto them.

• use the past passive

2 Make sentences using the past passive

1 Glasses / first invent / in Italy in the 1200s.
Glasses were first invented in Italy in the 1200s.
2 The first sandals / make / of papyrus. ....
3 The first x-ray / take / by / German doctor, Wilhelm Rontgen, in 1895. ....
4 The metro in Cairo / build / in 1987. ....
5 The first text message / not send / until 1992. ....

• give a talk

3 Put the dialogue into the correct order

a [ ] I'll start by telling you about the name of the margherita pizza.
b [ ] Finally, let's look at how many pizza restaurants there are in the world today.
c [1] Today, I'm going to talk about the history of pizza.
d [ ] I'll tell you something interesting about why it got that name. It was made for the Italian Queen Margherita.
e [ ] Much later, the recipe was taken to the USA from Italy.

Word building skills

We often use the suffix *–al* to make adjectives from nouns.

noun	adjective
history	*historical*
origin	*original*
music	*musical*
tradition	*traditional*

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UNIT

18 Space travel

Lesson 1

OBJECTIVES

- **Grammar** Past simple passive questions
- **Reading** Reading about the International Space Station
- **Listening** Listening to people talking about new technology
- **Speaking** Describing things
- **Writing** Describing an invention

1 Ask and answer

What can you see in the sky at night?

2 Read about the International Space Station and check your answers to exercise 1

3 Match the words in red with their meanings

1 ships that can travel to space *spaceships*

2 the sun is an example of one of these ....

3 tests done by scientists to find out something ....

4 a room or building in which scientists do tests ....

5 the things that are used for an activity ....

4 Answer these questions

1 How far is the International Space Station from the earth?

2 What are scientists doing on the International Space Station?

3 What did the first spaceship take to the International Space Station in 2016?

4 Who travelled in the second spaceship?

5 How is scientific work on spaceships helping us?

The International Space Station

Look at the sky at night and you will see hundreds of lights. Most of these are **stars**. If they are moving, they are probably planes. One moving light, however, is the International Space Station. This has travelled around us every day since 1998, about 400 kilometres above the earth.

What was the International Space Station built to do?
The International Space Station was built as a big **laboratory** for scientists from many different countries. The scientists spend their time studying space and the earth.

How do the scientists live in space for so long?
The scientists have all the food, clothes and **equipment** that they need, but they cannot live in space for long without help. For this reason, the scientists are helped by **spaceships** from earth.

What was taken to the International Space Station in 2016?
Two spaceships left earth to go to the International Space Station in 2016 from Florida, USA. More food was taken on the first spaceship for the scientists as well as new equipment for their **experiments**. Three more scientists were taken in the second spaceship to join those already in space. So the scientists at the International Space Station have a lot of help. This is important because their work should help us to understand more about space and the earth.



Lesson 2



1 Underline the two parts of the verb. Which sentences are in the past passive?

1 What was the International Space Station built to do?
2 The International Space Station was built as a big laboratory.
3 The scientists are helped by spaceships from earth.
4 What was taken to the International Space Station in 2016?
5 Three more scientists were taken in the second spaceship.

GRAMMAR BOX

Past simple passive questions

- We form the past passive with subject + the past simple of *be* + the past participle of the main verb:
  An English scientist was taken to the International Space Station last year.
- We form questions in the past simple passive with (question word) + the past simple of *be* + subject + past participle:
  Was food taken to the International Space Station?
  Who was taken to the International Space Station last year?

2 Ask questions in the past simple passive, then guess the correct answer

1 Who / internet / discover / by?
a Tim Berners-Lee **b** Albert Einstein **c** Bill Gates

2 What / open / in 1902 for people to visit in Cairo?
a the Great Pyramid **b** the Egyptian Museum **c** the Cairo Tower

3 When / first telephone call / make?
a 1899 **b** 1912 **c** 1876

4 Which animals / use / to send messages in the past?
a pigeons **b** parrots **c** cats

5 How / papyrus / use / by the ancient Egyptians?
a they ate it **b** for paper **c** to build with



3 Now listen and check your answers

4 Ask and answer questions in the past simple passive

1 When / this school / build?
2 What / show / on TV last night?
3 Who / favourite book / write by?





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UNIT 18

Lesson 3

1 Match the definitions and the pictures. Which of this equipment do you think would be most useful in space? Why?

a helmet



b *1* earphones

c gloves



1 They are what you wear in your ears to listen to something.

2 They are what you wear to protect your hands or to keep them warm.

3 It is something you wear to protect your head.

2 Listen to a teacher talking to a class. Number the pictures in exercise 1 in the order you hear them

3 Listen again and complete the sentences

1 The gloves are useful for people *who live in cold countries.*

2 When you are wearing these gloves and your phone rings, you don't have to ....

3 You can hear the speaker without earphones because ....

4 When you are wearing the special bike helmet and it gets dark, ...

5 It makes riding a bike at night much safer because ....

4 Think of something at home, in the city or at school. Describe it to your partner without naming it. Can your partner guess the object?

FUNCTIONS BOX

Asking about words you don't know

I can't remember / don't know the word for (these things).

What do you call those things that (you wear in your ears)?

Defining words

It's / They're what you (wear to keep your hands warm).

It's something that you (wear to protect your head).

I can't remember the word for them. It's what you wear to help you see better.

Glasses?

Internet search

Find out when the International Space Station can be seen from Egypt.

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Lesson 4

UNIT 18

UNDERSTANDING THE STARS



Every year, more and more is known about the stars and planets. Today, scientists use the latest telescopes and computers to study space, but they also use information that was discovered by Egyptians many years ago.



- The ancient Egyptians were some of the first people to study the stars. Glass was made first in Egypt in around 3500 BCE, and people probably used the glass to see the planets better. However, the first telescope was not invented until the sixteenth century.
- From 330 BCE to 168 CE, many famous scientists visited Egypt to study the earth and space. Eratosthenes, from Greece, measured the size of the earth for the first time after he spent time in Aswan. In the second century, Ptolemy of Alexandria wrote a famous book about how the planets and stars moved in space.
- In the eleventh century, buildings called observatories were built around Egypt to study the stars. Today, the observatory at Helwan is called The National Research Institute of Astronomy and Geophysics. It is one of the most important observatories in Africa.

1 Which of the words in red in the text mean the following?

1 buildings from which scientists watch the sky *observatories*

2 how big or small something is ....

3 pieces of equipment that make things that are far away seem closer and larger ....

4 100 years, used especially in giving dates ....

2 Answer the questions

1 Why did the ancient Egyptians use glass to study the sky?

2 What was invented in the sixteenth century?

3 What did Eratosthenes find out?

4 What is special about the observatory in Helwan?

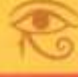
3 CRITICAL THINKING



1 Do you think it is important to study the stars and space? Why? / Why not?

2 Why do you think that the ancient Egyptians wanted to know about the stars and planets?

3 Why do you think that many observatories are built in deserts?



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UNIT 18

Review

Now you can ...

• use the present and past simple passive

1 Match to make sentences

1 [c] In England, tea is usually	a made in Asia.
2 [ ] The Great Pyramid of Giza was	b shown in 1973.
3 [ ] Many cars are	c drunk with milk.
4 [ ] In Egypt, the first colour TV programme was	d built in around 2540 BCE.

• make questions in the past simple passive

2 Read the answers and write the questions

1 *Robinson Crusoe* was written in 1719. *When was Robinson Crusoe written?*

2 The first mobile phone call was made in 1973. ....

3 Ancient Egyptian soap was made of fat mixed with ashes. ....

4 Stamps were invented in England. ....

5 Coffee was first drunk in Ethiopia ....

• ask about words you do not know and define words

3 Complete the sentences with these words, then write what the sentences ask about or define

call remember ~~something~~

1 It's *something* that is metal and used for money. *coin*

2 I can't .... the word for the material that you use to cover floors. ....

3 What do you .... the room where you do sports inside a school? ....

Writing skills

Use pronouns so that you do not repeat a noun many times in a paragraph:

Hussein was walking along the street yesterday when ~~Hussein~~ he saw an old woman with some heavy bags. ~~The old woman~~ She couldn't carry ~~the bags~~ them easily. Hussein asked ~~the old woman~~ her if he could carry ~~the bags~~ them. She ~~The old woman~~ was very happy that ~~Hussein~~ he could help her.

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Review F

Lesson 1

1 What subjects do you think you should study to become a scientist in space?

2 Read about two amazing Egyptians. Are you surprised by the subjects they studied? Why? / Why not?



Egyptians in space?

Akram Amin Abdellatif is working hard to become a scientist on a spaceship. The **spaceship** will be part of a project to study changes to the weather at 130 kilometres above the earth. It will leave from the USA at **noon** on 27 June 2017.

Abdellatif studied to be a **communications** engineer at a university in Cairo. He then got two more degrees at universities in Germany. Abdellatif has already worked with scientists on the International Space Station to help develop better medicines in the future.

Abdellatif is not the only Egyptian who wants to go into space. In December 2013, Omar Samra was chosen to travel on a different spaceship's first **flight** after he won a space **competition** in Florida. Samra has a degree in economics, but now spends most of his time travelling and doing **charity** work. He also gives talks to young people about his experiences. He wants young people to realise that with hard work, anything is possible. He thinks that his journey to space will be the most exciting thing that has happened to him.



3 Are these sentences true (*T*) or false (*F*)?

1 [*F*] Akram Amin Abdellatif has already been to space.
2 [ ] He will work on a spaceship that will study changes to the weather.
3 [ ] Abdellatif studied medicine at university..
4 [ ] Omar Samra will go on the same spaceship as Abdellatif.
5 [ ] Omar Samra won a space competition in Forida.
6 [ ] Both Abdellatif and Samra worked only in the fields they studied.

4 Complete the sentences with these words

charity	flight	noon	~~spaceships~~	communications	competition

1 Ali loves films about *spaceships* that travel through space.
2 You should help others by doing .... work in your free time.
3 We can meet outside the hotel at ....
4 Your .... to Luxor leaves at ten past ten.
5 Serena Williams won the famous tennis .... at Wimbledon in 2016.
6 My Uncle likes working with the internet, so he studied .... engineering.

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Lesson 2

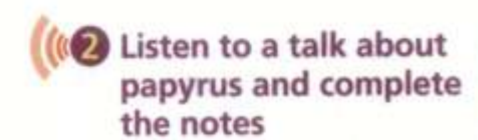
1 Describe the water cycle using these words

1 sun shines on water / water evaporates *When the sun shines on water, the water evaporates.*

2 water vapour cools / changes to / small drops. / called condensation. ....

3 water drops join / form clouds ....

4 big drops join / fall as rain ....



2 Listen to a talk about papyrus and complete the notes

Papyrus

1 Paper *was made* from the papyrus plant about 4,500 years ago.

2 At this time, the roots .... and the plant .... to make baskets and other things.

3 To make paper, the plant .... up and put in water for three weeks.

4 After three weeks, the leaves .... in the sun and these .... into paper.

5 Today, the papyrus plant .... to help the environment. ....

3 Ask and answer questions to match the events with the dates

1783	1903	1909
1918	1961	

1 The first flight was made by the Wright brothers. *1903*

2 A man was carried into space for the first time. ....

3 The first balloon was flown in France. ....

4 Letters were sent on planes for the first time. ....

5 The first woman was carried by a plane. ....



4 Now listen and check your answers

5 Listen and repeat the second syllable in *damage*. Then listen and underline the same sound in these words

damage encourage message bridge fridge language

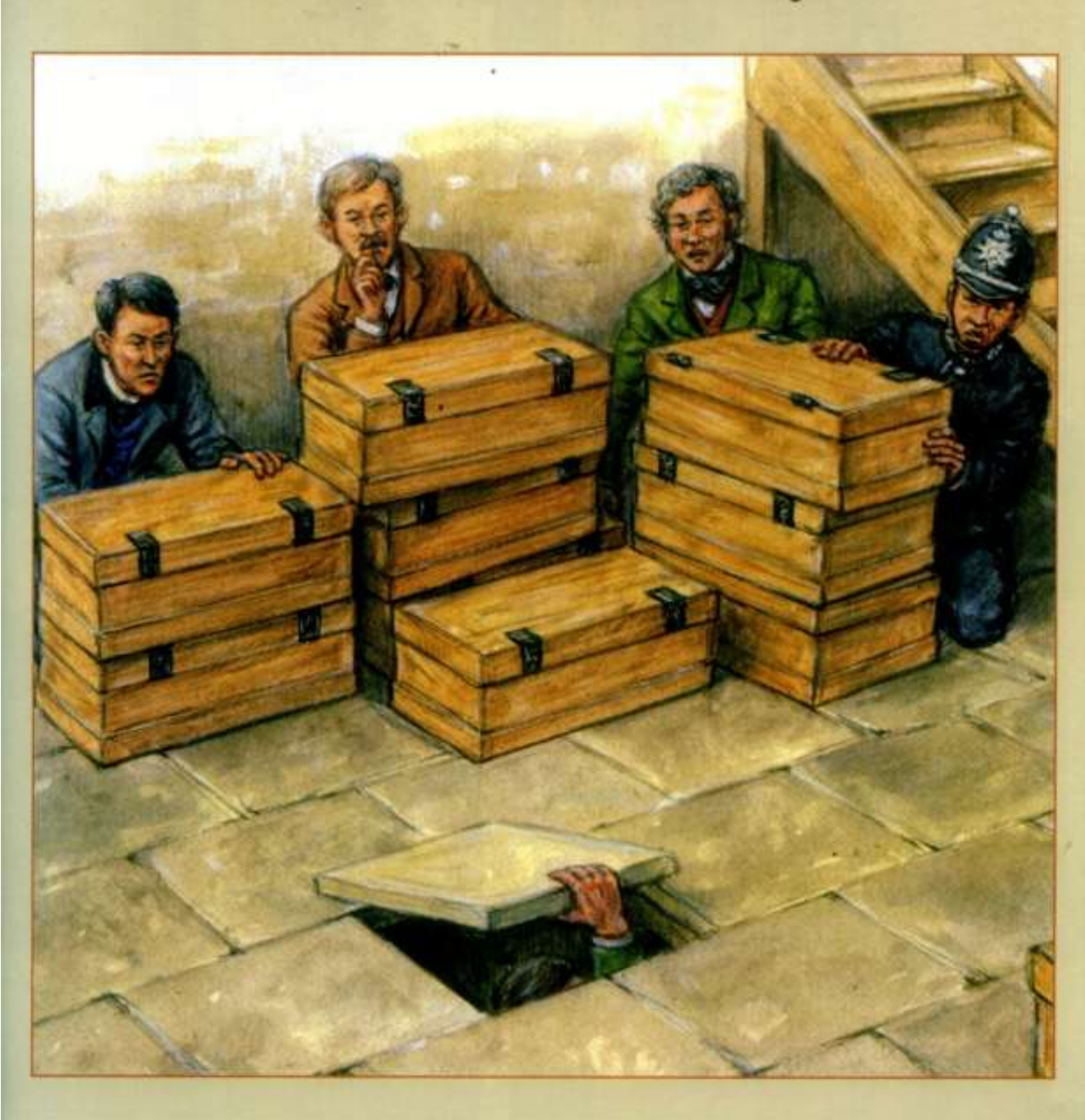

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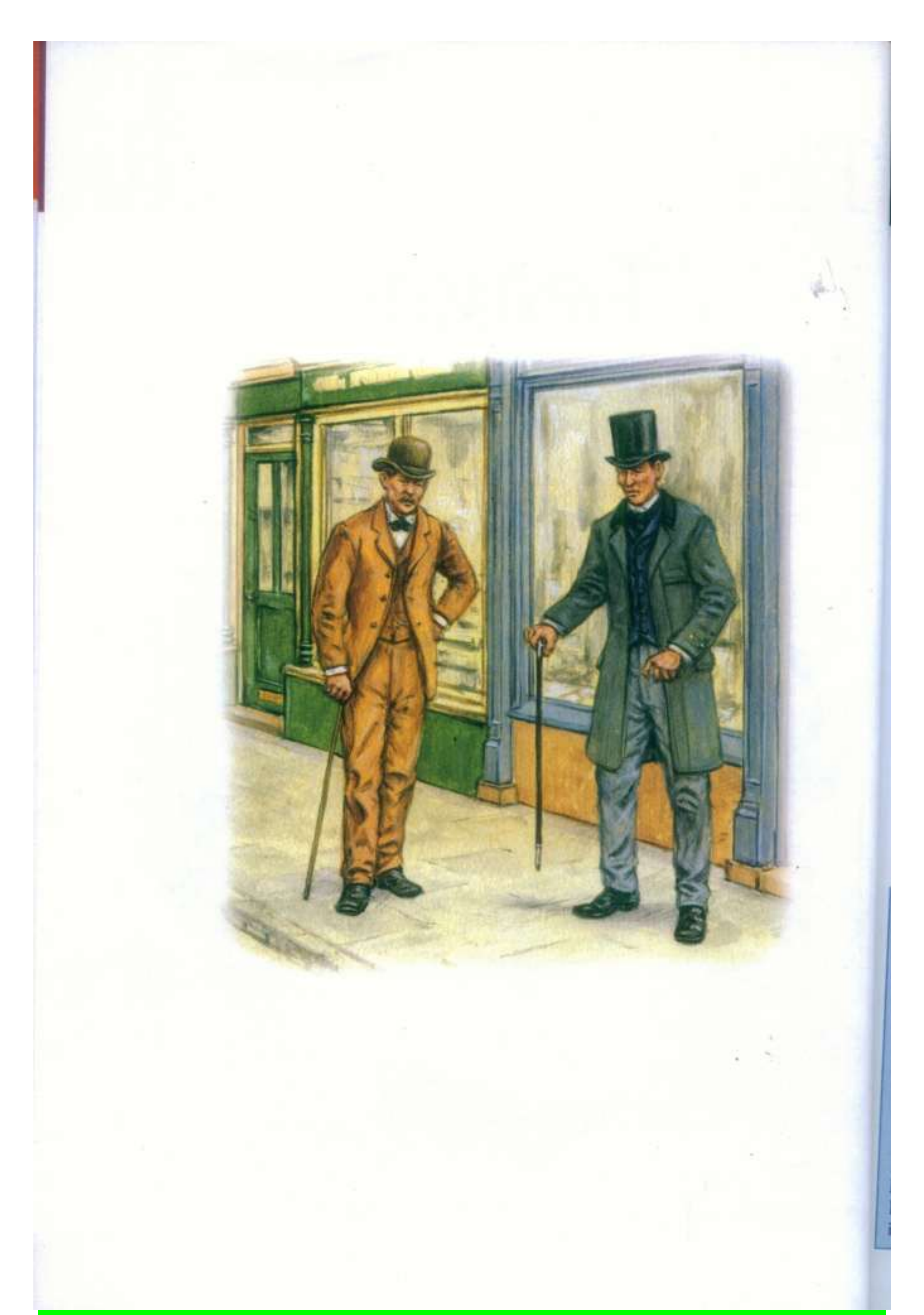
The Red-Headed League

by

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle



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The Red-Headed League

1 Read about the writer Sir Arthur Conan Doyle and answer the question

What is the name of the famous man in many of Conan Doyle's stories?

2 Which of the words in red in the text mean the following?

1 found an answer to a problem *solved*
2 true, not false ....
3 things that people do that are bad or wrong ....
4 a person who finds the answers to problems or mysteries ....
5 things that are difficult to explain ....
6 A person in a story ....

3 Are these sentences true (*T*) or false (*F*)?

1 [F] Sir Arthur Conan Doyle was born in London.
2 [ ] He didn't become a doctor because he wanted to be a writer.
3 [ ] Sherlock Holmes was a real detective who lived in London in the 1880s.
4 [ ] Conan Doyle wrote books about art.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle (1859–1930)

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle was born in Edinburgh, UK. He studied to be a doctor, but he also liked writing stories. After university, he became a doctor and a writer. He wrote stories and books about history.

Conan Doyle is famous for the **character** he invented called Sherlock Holmes. He wrote *A Study in Scarlet* in 1887. It was the first of 60 stories about Sherlock Holmes, a **detective** who lived at 221b Baker Street in London in the 1880s. He **solved** lots of **crimes** and **mysteries** with his friend Watson. These stories were very popular and many people believed that Sherlock Holmes was a **real** person.

Internet search →

Find out what is at 221b Baker Street in London today.

London in the nineteenth century

"The Red-Headed **League**" is one of 12 short stories in a book called *The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes*. They are about London at the end of the nineteenth century. At that time, England was becoming a **rich** country. More people were living in cities, but many people were poor so there was a lot of crime.

Dr Joseph Bell, Doyle's professor at university, gave Doyle the idea for Sherlock Holmes. Dr Bell could **work out** information about his patients by **observing** them. Sherlock Holmes deduces information about crimes in the same way.

4 Which of the words in red in the text mean the following?

1 to find out something from facts or information *work out*
2 watching or studying a person or thing carefully ....
3 having a lot of money ....
4 group of people ....

5 CRITICAL THINKING

1 Why do you think more people were living in cities in the nineteenth century?
2 Why do you think that detective stories were popular at that time?

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The Red-Headed League Chapter 1

One day, Dr Watson visited his friend Sherlock Holmes at his home in London. When he arrived, Sherlock Holmes was talking to a man in his living room. The man's name was Mr Jabez Wilson. Mr Wilson knew that Holmes was a famous detective who could solve crimes and he wanted him to solve a **mystery**.

While Mr Wilson was talking, Holmes looked at him carefully. He looked at Mr Wilson's face, his hands and his clothes. He **worked out** that Mr Wilson used to be a **labourer**, that he visited China in the past and that he did a lot of writing. When Sherlock Holmes told Mr Wilson this information, he was very **surprised** because everything Sherlock Holmes said was true! Mr Wilson decided that Holmes must be a wonderful detective.

Mr Wilson started telling Holmes his story. He had a small shop in London where he worked with his **assistant** Vincent Spaulding. Not many people visited Mr Wilson's shop and he wasn't a rich man. One day, Mr Spaulding showed him an **advert** in the newspaper for a job with the Red-Headed League.

The Red-Headed League found jobs for men with red hair. Mr Spaulding wanted Mr Wilson to ask about the job because Mr Wilson had red hair and the job was only a few hours a week. The money could really help Mr Wilson and his small shop.

That afternoon, Mr Spaulding took Mr Wilson to the Red-Headed League. There were a lot of men waiting outside the office and they all had red hair. But Mr Spaulding pushed past all the men until they were outside the door. They went inside and met the manager, Mr Duncan Ross, who told them about the job.

The person who got the job would have to come to the office every day between ten and two o'clock. He wouldn't be able to leave the office during this time. While he was in the office, he would have to **copy** all the information from a large **encyclopaedia** into a book. The **pay** was £4 a week. This was a lot of money! Mr Ross told Mr Wilson that if he could start work the next day, he could have the job! Mr Wilson was very surprised but quickly said yes.



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1 Match the words and the definitions

1 [d] advert	a someone who works hard outside, e.g. building a road or a house
2 [ ] assistant	b a book with information about many different subjects
3 [ ] copy	c the money that you receive for doing a job
4 [ ] encyclopaedia	d information in a newspaper or magazine that is selling something
5 [ ] labourer	e the feeling that you have when something unusual happens
6 [ ] pay	f someone who helps someone else do their job
7 [ ] surprised	g to make something that looks like something else

2 Complete the sentences with the correct names

~~Dr Watson~~
Mr Ross
Mr Spaulding
Mr Wilson

1 *Dr Watson* is a friend of Sherlock Holmes.
2 .... has a small shop in London.
3 .... is the manager of the Red-Headed League.
4 .... works for Mr Wilson.

3 Put the following events into the correct order

a [ ] Mr Wilson visited Sherlock Holmes at his house.
b [ ] Sherlock Holmes knew that Mr Wilson used to be a labourer.
c [ ] Mr Spaulding showed Mr Wilson an advert for a job with the Red-Headed League.
d [ ] Mr Spaulding and Mr Wilson went to the Red-Headed League and waited outside the office.
e [ ] Mr Ross told Mr Wilson that he could start work in two weeks.

4 Answer the following questions

1 What was Mr Holmes clever at?
2 Why was Mr Wilson surprised when he was listening to Mr Holmes?
3 What is unusual about the Red-Headed League?
4 Why did Mr Wilson accept the job?
5 Find an example in the story that shows us that Sherlock Holmes is a good detective.

6 CRITICAL THINKING

1 Why do you think Mr Spaulding wanted Mr Wilson to get a job with the Red-Headed League?
2 Do you think it was unusual that Mr Ross gave Mr Wilson the job? Why / Why not?
3 Do you think that Mr Wilson will find it difficult to do both this job and his job in the shop? Why / Why not?



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The Red-Headed League Chapter 2



The next day, Mr Wilson bought a pen, some ink and some paper and went to the Red-Headed League. He thought about the job. Could it be real? It seemed **foolish** to copy an encyclopaedia. But to his surprise, when he arrived at the office Mr Ross was waiting for him. So Mr Wilson sat at the table and started work. He copied information from the encyclopaedia into a book until two o'clock. Then he went home.

Mr Wilson went to the office every day and at the end of the week he received his pay of £4. The work was easy and he was very **content**. This continued for eight weeks. One day, he went to the office, but it was **locked**. There was a letter on the door that said "The Red-Headed League has closed".

Mr Wilson didn't know what to do. He asked the **landlord** why the office was closed, but the landlord said that he didn't know. He said that he didn't know Mr Ross or the Red-Headed League. It was a mystery and Mr Wilson wanted Sherlock Holmes to solve it.

Holmes asked Mr Wilson some questions about his assistant Mr Spaulding. After Mr Wilson left, Holmes asked Dr Watson to go to a violin **concert** with him that evening. On the way, they could go past Mr Wilson's shop.

When they arrived, Holmes walked up to the shop and hit the ground with his **walking stick** three or four times. Dr Watson thought this was very unusual! Then Holmes knocked on the shop door. A young man answered and Holmes asked him how to get to the concert.

"Did you knock on the door so that you could see the young man who works for Mr Wilson?" asked Dr Watson.

"No, I didn't want to see the man. I wanted to see the knees of his trousers," replied Holmes.

Dr Watson thought that that was a very unusual answer. He didn't understand. But Holmes didn't explain. He was looking carefully at the different houses and shops behind Mr Wilson's shop. There was a newspaper shop, a bank and a restaurant. Then it was time to go to the concert, so the two men left.

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1 Match the words and the definitions

1 [h] concert	a to make a sound when you bring your hand onto something hard
2 [ ] content	b to close a door or window so that people can't open it
3 [ ] foolish	c a man who has a house or office where people live or work
4 [ ] hit	d to bring your hand (or an object) onto something quickly and hard, e.g. a tennis racket on a ball
5 [ ] landlord	e happy
6 [ ] lock	f something people use to help them walk
7 [ ] knock	g not a good idea
8 [ ] walking stick	h when people play music, sing, etc.

2 Answer the questions

1 How long did Mr Wilson work at the Red-Headed League?

2 What was Sherlock Holmes looking at when he spoke to the man in Mr Wilson's shop?

3 What shops were behind Mr Wilson's shop?

3 Put the events into the correct order

a [ ] Sherlock Holmes knocked on the door of Mr Wilson's shop.

b [1] Mr Wilson met Mr Ross at the office of the Red-Headed League.

c [ ] Sherlock Holmes hit the ground with his walking stick.

d [ ] Sherlock Holmes and Dr Watson went to the violin concert.

e [ ] Sherlock Holmes and Dr Watson went to Mr Wilson's shop.

f [ ] Mr Wilson spoke to the landlord of the office.



4 Read the quotation and answer the question

> "I didn't want to see the man. I wanted to see the knees of his trousers," replied Holmes.
>
> Dr Watson thought that that was a very unusual answer.

What does this tell us about Dr Watson and Sherlock Holmes?

5 CRITICAL THINKING

1 Why do you think Sherlock Holmes asked Mr Wilson about Mr Spaulding?

2 Why do you think Sherlock Holmes hit the ground with his walking stick?

3 Do you think it was unusual that Sherlock Holmes looked at the man's trousers when he opened the door? Why / Why not?

4 Why do you think Sherlock Holmes wanted to see Mr Spaulding and the shops behind where he worked?

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The Red-Headed League Chapter 3

After the violin concert, Sherlock Holmes told Dr Watson that he had to see someone before he went home.

"There is going to be a crime tonight, Watson," explained Holmes, "and it might be dangerous. Meet me at 221b Baker Street at ten o'clock."

Dr Watson arrived at Baker Street that evening. Holmes was talking to Peter Jones, the most important **policeman** in London, and a man called Mr Merryweather. Holmes explained to Watson that they **hoped** to catch a famous thief called John Clay that night.

The four men got into two taxis. While they were travelling, Holmes told Dr Watson that Mr Merryweather was the manager of the bank behind Mr Wilson's shop. The taxis were taking them to Mr Merryweather's bank. When they arrived, Mr Merryweather took them into the bank and down into the **cellar**. It was dark inside the cellar and there were a lot of large boxes.

Holmes looked carefully at the floor of the cellar. Then he asked Mr Merryweather to tell Dr Watson why the thieves might be interested in this bank.

"They are interested in the gold in the boxes in this cellar," explained Mr Merryweather. "It is unusual to have so much gold in one bank and we have been worried. We wanted to move it."

Holmes explained that the thieves were going to come into the cellar under the ground from Mr Wilson's shop. Now, there were three policemen waiting outside Mr Wilson's shop. Holmes and the three men were waiting inside the cellar. The thieves wouldn't be able to **escape**! Holmes turned out the light and the four men **waited** for the thieves to arrive.

After about an hour, the men saw something. One of the large square stones in the floor started to **move**. Suddenly, they saw a hand! The hand slowly moved the stone up and to the right. Then a young man climbed out of the hole and into the cellar. When the young man stood up, Holmes quickly **grabbed** his arm. It was John Clay!

"John Clay! Your red-headed idea was a good one, but we've caught you!" said Holmes.



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1 Choose the correct definitions

1 cellar — (a) a room under a building — b a room on top of a building
2 escape — a live somewhere — b run away from somewhere dangerous or difficult
3 grabbed — a lost something — b took something quickly in your hand
4 hope — a think that something that you want will happen — b are sure that something will happen
5 move — a go to a different place — b make a sound
6 policeman — a a man who tries to stop crimes — b a man who works in a bank
7 wait — a stay in one place — b go to sleep

2 Choose the correct words

1 Sherlock Holmes and Dr Watson wanted to *(catch)* / *watch* the thieves.
2 The four men travelled to Mr Merryweather's *office* / *bank*.
3 There were a lot of *boxes* / *desks* in the bank's cellar.
4 The men waited in the cellar for about *an hour* / *a day*.
5 A man moved a *box* / *stone* in the floor.

3 Are these sentences true (*T*) or false (*F*)?

1 [T] Dr Watson met Holmes at 221b Baker Street at ten o'clock.
2 [ ] Peter Jones was the most important bank manager in London.
3 [ ] The four men went down into the bank's cellar.
4 [ ] The three thieves were waiting outside Mr Wilson's shop.
5 [ ] John Clay came down the stairs into the cellar.

4 Read the quotation and answer the questions

"John Clay! Your red-headed idea was a good one, but we've caught you!" said Holmes.

1 What do you think Sherlock Holmes thinks of John Clay?
2 Do you think John Clay was a bad man? Why / Why not?

5 CRITICAL THINKING

1 Who do you think Sherlock Holmes wanted to see after the violin concert?
2 Why do you think the bank manager worried about having a lot of gold in the cellar?
3 How do you think the thieves planned to take the gold out of the cellar?
4 Who do you think was helping John Clay?

GOLD

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The Red-Headed League Chapter 4

Sherlock Holmes and Dr Watson returned to Baker Street and Holmes explained the crime to Watson. John Clay had the idea for the Red-Headed League because his friend Mr Ross had red hair. Holmes knew that the job of copying out the encyclopaedia was too foolish to be a real job. Clay and Mr Ross invented the job because they wanted Mr Wilson out of his shop. Why?

Mr Wilson told Holmes that Mr Spaulding often used to work in the cellar. Holmes thought that this was unusual. Holmes asked some questions about Mr Spaulding and found out that he was John Clay the thief! When Holmes knocked on the door of the shop, he saw that the knees of Mr Spaulding's trousers were dirty and had holes in them. Holmes deduced that he was digging a **tunnel** with Mr Ross when Mr Wilson was not in the shop.

"When I saw that the bank was behind Mr Wilson's shop, I knew why they were **digging** a tunnel," said Holmes. "They wanted to take the gold from the bank!"

"How did you know that they wanted to take the gold on Saturday night?" asked Watson.

"When they closed the Red-Headed League, I knew the tunnel was finished. If they took the gold from the bank on Saturday, they would have a day and a half to escape before the bank opened on Monday," replied Holmes.

"Well done, Holmes!" said Watson.



1 Choose the correct definition

1 digging **a** making a hole **b** taking a photo

2 tunnel **a** a small room under the ground
b a long path under the ground

2 Answer the questions

1 What was Mr Spaulding doing in the cellar?

2 What was Mr Spaulding's real name?

3 What day did the thieves want to take the gold?

3 Are these sentences true (*T*) or false (*F*)?

1 [*F*] Holmes thought that the job at the Red-Headed League was a good job.

2 [ ] When Holmes saw that Mr Spaulding's trousers were dirty, he knew he was digging a tunnel.

3 [ ] Holmes didn't know that they wanted to take the gold.

4 [ ] Watson solved the crime.

4 Read the quotation and answer the question

"When they closed the Red-Headed League, I knew the tunnel was finished. If they took the gold from the bank on Saturday, they would have a day and a half to escape before the bank opened on Monday," replied Holmes.

Why did Holmes know that the tunnel was finished when they closed the office?

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Year Two

Workbook

Matthew Hancock

Prepared by Mr Mohsen Labib Henein – Minia – 01272834615 – 01140829980

Contents

UNIT

10 A working life

Module 4



1 Complete the table

ambulance ~~clinic~~ examine hospital give medicine do an operation

places for patients	things that doctors do
clinic	

2 Write sentences using the present perfect continuous and these verbs

~~read~~ play sleep cook

1 *He has been reading the newspaper.* ....

2 ....

....

3 ....

....

4 ....

....

3 What have you been doing for the last ten minutes?

....

....

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1 Complete the sentences

beach	diary	enjoyable	important	~~noisy~~	watch

1 Modern planes are usually less ..*noisy*... than old ones.

2 Nabil always likes reading. He said that this book was very ....

3 My younger brother writes what he does every day in his ....

4 Fareeda says she does not need a .... because she can see the time on her mobile phone.

5 When he examines you, it is .... to tell the doctor where it hurts.

6 We went to the .... and swam in the sea.

2 Complete the following dialogue

Sayed: 1 ..*When*.. did you first want to be a dentist?

Dentist: I first wanted to be a dentist ten years 2 .... , when I was at school.

Sayed: 3 .... have you been working at this clinic?

Dentist: 4 .... working here for about two years.

Sayed: 5 .... do patients come and see you?

Dentist: I examine them 6 .... six months.

Sayed: Do you 7 .... your job?

Dentist: Yes, I do. It's an exciting job.

3 Answer the questions

1 How long have you been learning English?

....

2 How often do you play a sport?

....

3 When did you start coming to this school?

....

4 When did you first use a computer?

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1 Listen and answer the following questions

1 Where does Sara like to do her homework? ....

2 Where does Mary prefer to study? ....

3 What does Mary like doing while she is studying? ....

2 Complete the table

ambulance ~~brave~~ clinic hobby examine van

one syllable	two syllables	three syllables
brave		

3 Match the descriptions and the jobs

~~archaeologist~~ architect chemist farmer teacher



1 In this job, people often work at ancient sites. They look for buildings and objects from the past. Some of the important objects that they find will go to museums, where people can see them. *archaeologist*...............

2 In this job, people help to design important buildings, for example a house, a museum, a school or a sports stadium. ....

3 People who do this job usually work in schools. They help children to learn important information about many subjects. It is difficult but enjoyable work. ....

4 People who do this job usually work in fields. They understand nature and are usually good at helping animals and plants to grow. ....

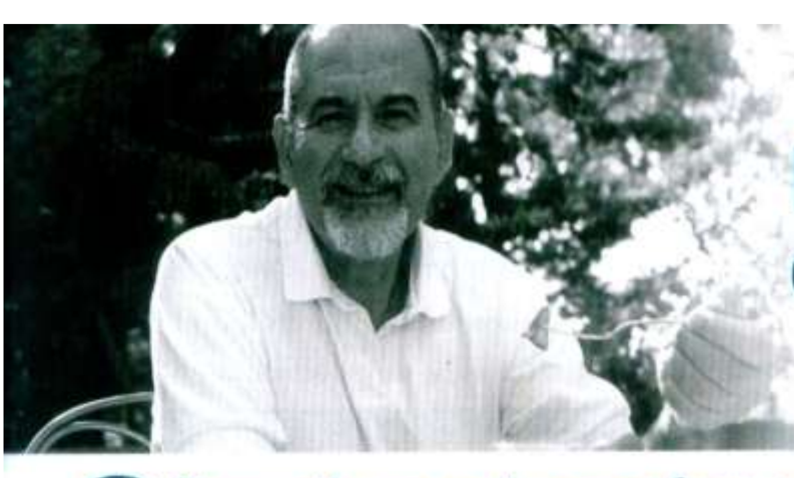
5 People who do this job often work in a laboratory. They sometimes help to find new medicines to help people who are ill. ....

4 Write two paragraphs about someone's job

- Ask a person about their job, or write about someone whose job you know.
- What do they do in this job? Is it important or enjoyable?
- What do you need to get this job?
- Would you like to do this job? Why? / Why not?

Remember to organise your paragraphs correctly.

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UNIT 11

How to do well

Module 4

1 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d

1 Ali's grandfather had a successful job and .... many things in his life.
a achieved b belonged c stood d told

2 Hala has .... all her friends' phone numbers. She knows them all!
a invited b reminded c revised d memorised

3 I used to feel very .... before I saw the dentist. I didn't like it at all!
a safe b traditional c nervous d patient

4 Before your exams, it is important to give yourself lots of time for ....
a revision b invention c recycling d achievement

5 *"1, 2, 3, it's a bee!"* is a children's ....
a recipe b memory c result d rhyme

6 Reem's father used to .... his photos in a big book.
a stick b stretch c achieve d email

2 Complete the sentences with *should* or *shouldn't* and match to make sentences

1 [d] You ....*shouldn't*.... eat
2 [ ] You .... do sports if
3 [ ] You .... drink lots of water after
4 [ ] You .... drink too much water while you do sports,

a you feel ill.
b because it can make you feel ill.
c you do sports.
d just before you do sports.

3 Write six sentences about what you should and shouldn't do to help your parents at home

....

....

....

....

....

....

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UNIT 11

Module 4

1 Put these words in order from worst to best

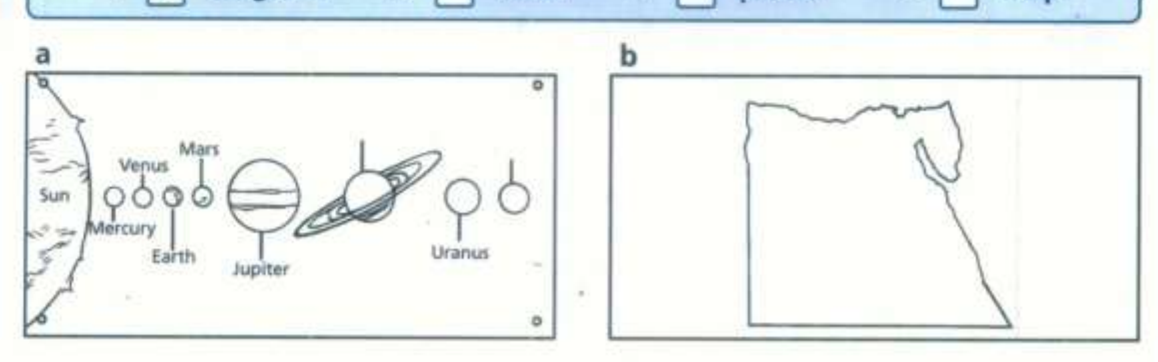
bad excellent good really good ~~very bad~~

1 *very bad* 2 .... 3 .... 4 .... 5 ....

2 Match the words and the pictures

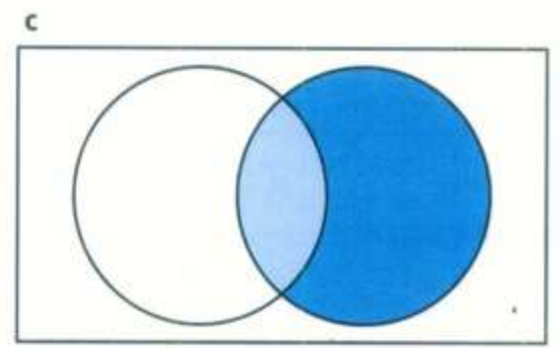
1 [c] diagram 2 [ ] label 3 [ ] poster 4 [ ] map

a

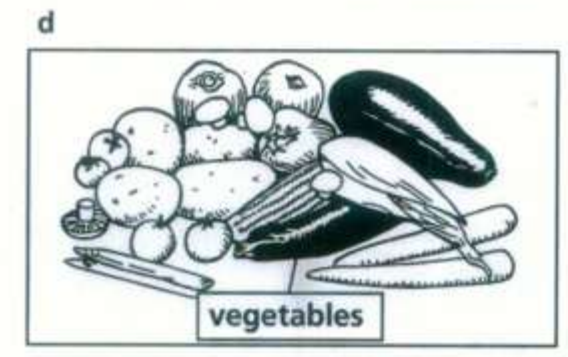


b

c



d



3 Write the best congratulation for these situations

Congratulations!
That's a great achievement.
Well done!
Yes. It is really good.
You're an excellent swimmer.



1 I won a prize at my English club today! *Congratulations!*

2 Have you read my story yet? ....

3 I swam nearly one kilometre this morning. ....

4 My class has collected a lot of money to give to a charity.

....

5 It was difficult, but I have now finished my homework.

....

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1 Listen and choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d

1 When is Judy's exam?

a today b tomorrow c next week d this week

2 What does Judy's father advise her to do?

a not to eat before an exam b to study well before the exam

c to go to sleep early before an exam d to take a break

3 What does Judy say she will try to do before the exam?

a get nervous b not get nervous

c sleep early d eat a healthy meal

2 Choose the correct words

1 My cousins really *enjoy / enjoyment* playing tennis.

2 It was an amazing *achieve / achievement* to climb that mountain.

3 How much *revise / revision* have you done this week?

4 Hamdi can't *decide / decision* what to do this weekend.

5 The teacher would like to *congratulate / congratulations* all the students who did well in the exam.

3 Put the sentences into the correct order



a [ ] You shouldn't worry if you don't write them all correctly. Just try again!

b [ ] Look at the words for a few minutes and try to memorise them.

c [ ] When you think that you can remember them, put some paper over the words.

d [ ] First, you should write down the new words on a piece of paper.

e [ ] If you know the words, you should be able to write them again correctly.

f [1] You should try the following way to remember new vocabulary.

4 Write an email giving advice about revision

- Think of a good way to revise or to remember information.
- Write the advice to help other students.
- Use *should* or *shouldn't*.
- Start with *To:*, *From:* and *Subject:*.

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Module 4

UNIT 12

Hobbies and crafts

1 Read and match to make hobbies

1 [d] collect — a clothes
2 [ ] play — b photos
3 [ ] take — c chess
4 [ ] sew — d stamps

2 Listen and answer the questions

1 What is the girl's hobby? ....
2 What did her mother buy her a year ago? ....
3 What was the first thing the girl made? ....

3 Read and correct the mistakes in these sentences

1 Do you like playing the computer games?
Do you like playing computer games?
2 My uncle has a house that is near Nile. ....
3 Mona's favourite place is Egyptian Museum. ....
4 Cairo is a biggest city in Egypt. ....
5 Scientists have found a new animal that lives in the Brazil.
....

4 Choose the correct words

Chess is **1** (an) / the / - ancient game. **2** A / The / - first game of chess was probably played in **3** an / the /- India in around 500 CE. **4** A / The / - hundred years later, it was popular with **5** a / the / - King of Iran.
6 A / The / - game was soon played in North Africa. In around 1000 CE, **7** a / the / - travellers took chess around **8** a / the / - world. By 1400 CE, people began to write the rules for **9** a / the / - famous game which we know today.



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1 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d

1 In many houses, people put .... on the floors.
a albums b carpets c weaving d stamps

2 Do you like .... games like chess, or new games like computer games?
a noisy b important c traditional d favourite

3 I need to buy some .... so I can send these letters to my cousins.
a leaflets b albums c labels d stamps

4 The .... made the shirt a beautiful red colour.
a paint b dye c pen d pencil

5 People like to visit the art and craft .... in the village of Harraniyya.
a leaflet b weaver c material d centre

2 Answer the questions

1 What hobbies do you like doing?

....

2 Do you prefer playing sports or watching sports? Why?

....

3 Complete the dialogue

Mohamed: How do we fly this kite, Nur?

Nur: 1 ...*The first thing*... you have to do is find a place without too many trees.

Mohamed: OK. Here's a good place. What next?

Nur: 2 .... that, put the kite down.

Mohamed: I see.

Nur: 3 ...., wait for the wind. The 4 .... step is to pull the kite into the wind.

Mohamed: Look! The kite is 5 .... !

4 Read and correct the underlined words

1 I've never had <u>the</u> operation before. ....

2 Sameh colored his jeans with a natural blue <u>craft</u>. ....

3 <u>Stamps</u> are pictures or designs that are made by weaving. ....

4 My mum is a great <u>reader</u>. She makes the best hand-made carpets! ....

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UNIT 12

Module 4

1 Listen and answer the following questions

1 What did Ramses Wassef start? ....

2 When did he start it? ....

3 Why did he want to teach people how to weave? ....

2 Complete the sentences with *although*, *because* or *so*

1 We went to the beach on Saturday ...*although*... it was cold and cloudy.

2 Dina went to bed very early last night .... she was very tired.

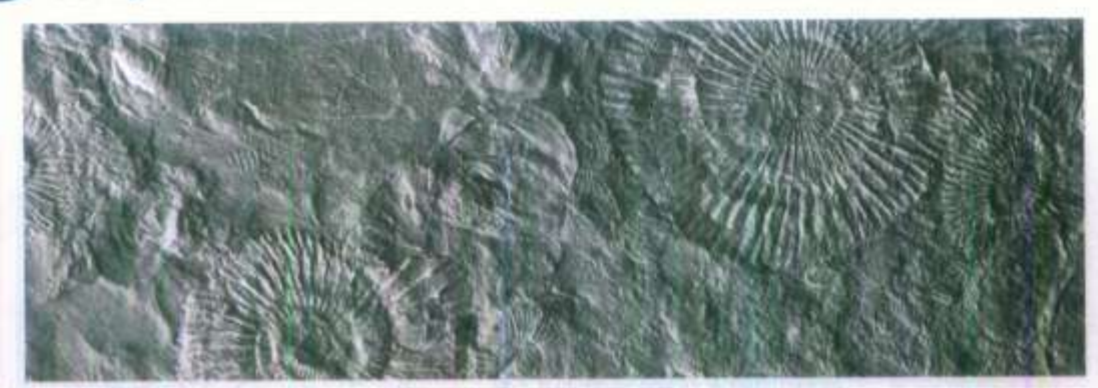
3 Miss Heba was ill today, ... Miss Nadia took our English lesson.

4 Ola loves playing tennis .... she is not very good at it.

5 Grandfather is ill, ... I'll call the doctor.

6 There are not many cars in the streets today .... it is a holiday.

3 Complete these instructions on how to collect fossils



- After that, I put the fossil in a small bag.
- Finally, I find out the name of the animal or plant and write it in my notebook.
- ~~The first thing you have to do is find the right place.~~
- The next step is deciding where to put the fossil.

I like to collect fossils. It is an interesting hobby, although it is not always easy to find them! **1** ..*The first thing you have to do is find the right place.*.. I know a place in the desert where there are many fossils. When I see a fossil, first I look carefully to see if it was a plant or a small animal. **2** ....
Then, I take it home. **3** .... I group fossils of animals and plants and keep them in different boxes.
4 ....

4 Write instructions on how to do a new hobby

- Think of a hobby you do or would like to do.
- Tell a friend how to do this hobby.

Remember to use *a* / *an*, *the* or no article correctly.

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Practice Test 4a

A Listening

1 Listen and choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d

1 Why does Khaled want to ask Mr Hamdi questions?..............................
  a for his maths homework   b because he was absent
  c because he wants to be a teacher   d for his English homework
2 How long has Mr Hamdi been at the school?..............................
  a two years   b three years   c four years   d ten years
3 When did Mr Hamdi start teaching?..............................
  a two years ago   b ten years ago   c he doesn't say   d in 1998

2 Listen and answer the following questions

1 What has the boy been doing for a month? ....
2 Why does he want to become faster? ....
3 What should he do? ....

B Language Functions

3 Complete the following dialogue

Hala and Dina are making a salad.

Hala: Today, we are going to make a nice salad. The first thing that you have to **1** .... is wash the tomatoes and cucumbers.
Dina: OK, I've done that. Do I cut the onions now?
Hala: Yes. **2** ...., peel off the skin. After **3** ...., cut the onions carefully.
Dina: OK. I've done that, too.
Hala: The next **4** .... is to cut the tomatoes and cucumbers.
Dina: That's easy!

4 Supply the missing parts in the following two mini-dialogues

1 **Ahmed:** My father climbed Egypt's highest mountain last week!
  Ramez: ....
2 **Zeinab:** ....
  Sara: Congratulations! That's a great test result.

C Reading Comprehension

5 Read the following, then answer the questions

There was a man who had a lot of money. He decided to put all his money in a hole at the bottom of his garden. Every week, the man took out his money to look at it. One day, a thief saw the man looking at his money. That night, the thief took it all. When the man realised this the next day, he shouted. His neighbours quickly came round and he told them about his problem.
"Have you been using the money?" a neighbour asked.
"No, I only looked at it," he replied.
"Then you should look in the hole again," said the neighbour. "It will do you just as much good."

1 Why do you think the man put his money in a hole? ....
2 What has the man been doing with the money? ....
3 Why did the neighbours come round quickly? ....

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4 Where is the money now?
a in the hole **b** in a different garden **c** a thief has it **d** the neighbours have it

5 Why does the neighbour say "It will do you just as much good"?
a Because money is not important if you don't use it.
b Because he might find it if he looks again.
c Because he will feel better if he looks again.
d Because he will never find the thief.

D The Reader

6 a. Put the events into the correct order

☐ Holmes looked at Mr Wilson's face, hands and clothes while Wilson was talking.
☐ Wilson believed Holmes was a wonderful detective and started telling him his story.
☐ Wilson visited Holmes and asked him to solve a mystery.
☐ Holmes realized that Wilson used to be a labourer.

b. Answer the following questions

1 Who wrote "The Red-Headed League"? ....

2 Why was there a lot of crime in England at the end of the nineteenth century?
....

3 Why do you think Mr Wilson wanted to work for the Red-Headed League?
....

4 Why do you think Mr Spaulding pushed past all the men who were waiting outside the office? ....

E Vocabulary and Structure

7 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d

1 The doctor has .... to the patient all morning.
a been talking **b** talking **c** talk **d** talks

2 How much sleep .... children have each night?
a does **b** should **c** shouldn't **d** can't

3 .... the farmer been working in the fields all day?
a Was **b** Have **c** Has **d** How

4 You should never look directly at .... sun.
a a **b** an **c** the **d** –

5 Manal broke her leg, so they took her to hospital in an ....
a ambulance **b** accident **c** album **d** envelope

6 Teachers usually have a very good .... They know all the students' names!
a memorise **b** memory **c** remember **d** revision

7 The house has a pretty red .... on the floor of the dining room.
a ladder **b** weave **c** centre **d** carpet

8 The children wrote their names on .... which they put on their school books.
a stamps **b** labels **c** posters **d** vans

8 Read and correct the underlined words

1 <u>It been</u> raining all day, so we cannot play outside. ....
2 The doctor told me to take some <u>medical</u> because I was sick. ....
3 You shouldn't <u>to eat</u> too many sweets. ....
4 I write what I do every day in a <u>clock</u>. ....

F Writing

9 Write a paragraph of six (6) sentences on the hobby you like most

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Practice Test 4b

Module 4

A Listening

1 Listen and choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d

1 What is Reem going to learn how to do?
a take a photo **b** use a computer **c** speak English **d** colour a photo

2 What does Reem do first?
a take the photo **b** turn on the camera
c check the computer **d** check the camera

3 What do they use to see Mona on the camera?
a a card **b** a different camera **c** a screen **d** a monitor

2 Listen and answer the following questions

1 What would the girl like to learn? ....
2 What has Mona been playing for a year? ....
3 What advice does Mona give? ....

B Language Functions

3 Complete the following dialogue

Tarek, Rami and Hassan are talking about chess.

Tarek: How long have you and Rami been playing that game of chess, Hassan?
Hassan: We've been playing it **1** .... nearly an hour.
Tarek: I've **2** .... watching you. How long does it take to learn to play chess?
Rami: **3** .... been playing it for two years, but I'm not very good at it.
Hassan: It doesn't take long to learn the rules, but you **4** .... play every week if you want to be good at it.
Rami: Look! I think I've won!

4 Supply the missing parts in the following two mini-dialogues

1 **Aya:** ....?
Mrs Fareeda: I've been working at this school for two years.
2 **Osama:** How do you use this computer, Ali?
Ali: ....

C Reading Comprehension

5 Read the following, then answer the questions

When people first made carpets hundreds of years ago, they were useful because they protected feet from cold floors. Over time, carpet-making became an important craft. Turkey was famous for its beautiful carpets in the 1600s, and Cairo was also an important centre for carpets. People travelled from all over the world to buy them. Some people did not want to tread on them, so they put them on their walls. Some carpets were very expensive and you needed a lot of skill to make them. Carpet-makers have been using this same skill ever since to make wonderful carpets. However, not all carpets today are made by hand.

1 When did people first make carpets? ....
2 Why did people first make carpets? ....
3 Why did some people visit Turkey and Cairo in the 1600s? ....

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4 The underlined words "tread on" mean ....

a buy b put your foot on c weave d cook on

5 Carpets today are ....

a not always made by hand b never put on floors
c always expensive d all wonderful

D The Reader

6 a. Put the events into the correct order

☐ Mr Wilson accepted the job with the Red-Headed League.
☐ It was announced that the person who would get the job would have to come to the office every day.
☐ Mr Spaulding took Mr Wilson to the Red-Headed League to get the job.
☐ Mr Spaulding and Mr Wilson met Mr Ross.

b. Answer the following questions

1 What kind of stories were popular at the end of the nineteenth century?

....

2 In what ways was Sherlock Holmes like Conan Doyle's professor at university?

....

3 What do you think was unusual about the Red-Headed League?

....

4 Why do you think Mr Ross gave Mr Wilson the job?

....

E Vocabulary and Structure

7 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d

1 Ahmed has a test next week. He .... to revise.

a should start b should c shouldn't d can

2 Mona .... learning English since she was five.

a is b have c have been d has been

3 I have a new phone. .... phone was not expensive.

a A b The c An d It

4 What book .... been reading this week?

a you have b are you c have you d have

5 Write a .... of the things we need to buy at the shops.

a list b label c diagram d diary

6 You should eat nuts and fruits to improve your ....

a remind b remember c member d memory

7 A / An .... often works at ancient sites.

a ambulance b archaeologist c farmer d teacher

8 Does the word "shoe" .... with "you"?

a stick b revise c rhyme d belong

8 Read and correct the underlined words

a My uncle's house is next to a Nile. ....
b The doctor revised the patient's chest. ....
c What you been doing this morning? ....
d My father is a farmer. He works in a laboratory. ....

F Writing

9 Write an email of six (6) sentences to your aunt on what you have been doing this week

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An interesting trip

UNIT 13

Module 5

1 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d

1 This bed is very .... I slept very well!

(a comfortable) b careful
c certain d interesting

2 Some of the .... in the desert are 150 metres high.

a caves b dunes
c wells d camels

3 We spent the train journey along the Nile looking at the .... through the window.

a scenery b season
c sharks d guides

4 The farmer's horse was ill, so he took it to see a ....

a doctor b clinic c vet d guide

5 .... are some of the largest animals on that farm.

a Elephants b Goats c Buffalo d Whales

2 Put the dialogue in the correct order

a ☐ **Ashraf:** Yes, the island is called Elephantine Island.
b ☐ **Ashraf:** I know why, too! It's because the stones in the river look like elephants!
c ☐ **Sami:** I am enjoying it, too. There is a beautiful island opposite our hotel.
d [1] **Ashraf:** I am enjoying our holiday in Aswan.
e ☐ **Sami:** I know why the island has that name.

3 Now write the dialogue as reported speech

1 *Ashraf said that he was enjoying their holiday in Aswan.*
2 ....
3 ....
4 ....
5 ....

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1 Listen and answer the following questions

1 Who is sick? ....
2 Who is Dr Mohsen? ....
3 What did Dr Mohsen say? ....

2 Match the words and their meanings

1 [b] bat
2 [ ] mud
3 [ ] path
4 [ ] straw
5 [ ] tent

a something that people use to walk through a desert, forest, etc.
b an animal that flies at night and sleeps during the day
c something that you sleep in when you go camping
d soil that is soft and wet
e dry parts of a plant used for animals to sleep on

3 Now complete the sentences with words from exercise 1

1 There was a lot of ....*mud*.... next to the river, so it was difficult to walk there.
2 The .... up the mountain was used every week, so it was easy to follow.
3 The family put their .... in the car and drove to the country for the weekend.
4 The farmer put .... on the ground for the sheep to lie on.
5 Soon it was dark, and we saw a .... fly through the night sky.

4 Complete the following dialogue



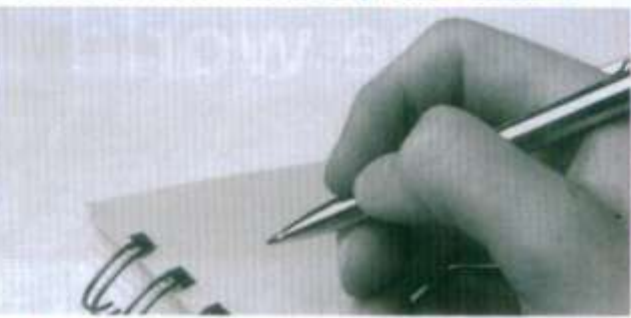
Fady: Did you have a good trip to England?
Hussein: 1 ..*Well*.., I'm happy to be home again.
Fady: Didn't you like it there?
Hussein: No, I did, but the 2 .... is , I don't like cold weather. I 3.......... it was August, but it rained every day! I 4 .... hot weather.
Fady: I know what you mean. 5 ...., did you practise your English?
Hussein: Yes, it's much better now!

5 Write a paragraph about your favourite animal

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1 Add dots to show how many syllables there are in the following words. Write the number and say the words

a [2] de·cide
b [ ] conversation
c [ ] language
d [ ] languages
e [ ] communication
f [ ] diary



2 Read and correct the underlined words

1 I love going camping and sleeping in <u>waves</u>. ....
2 Omar said that he <u>is enjoying</u> his trip to Luxor. ....
3 The <u>vet</u> showed us the way around the temple. ....
4 As we flew above Cairo in a plane, we watched the beautiful <u>communication</u>. ....

3 Read Samia's diary entry and answer the questions



Monday, 23rd March

I have just got home after I visited my uncle and aunt in Mallawi. My two cousins were also there. On Saturday, they took me to Tell al-Amarna. It is an ancient site in the desert which archaeologists are studying. My aunt said that Pharaoh Akhenaten and Queen Nefertiti built a city there. My uncle said that they only lived there for twelve years. It is a beautiful place and I enjoyed my visit to the desert.

We went back to their house in the evening. I had a wonderful meal! I was very tired, too, so I went to bed early.

1 Who did Samia see at the weekend? *She saw her aunt, uncle and two cousins.*
2 What is Tell al-Amarna? ....
3 What did Samia's aunt say about Tell al-Amarna? ....
4 How long did Pharoah Akhenaten and Queen Nefertiti live there?
....
5 What did Samia do on Saturday evening? ....

4 Write a diary entry about a trip

- Where did you go and what did you see?
- Who did you go with?
- What did they say to you?
- How did you feel?

Remember to include the date.

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UNIT 14

Module 5

Schools around the world

1 Match the words and their meanings

1 [b] exam
2 [ ] necessary
3 [ ] nursery school
4 [ ] primary school
5 [ ] private lesson
6 [ ] uniform

a a school for students aged six to about eleven
b a formal test
c what you need to do or have
d the clothes that some people have to wear at school or for work
e a lesson that you go to outside school
f a place where very young children are looked after during the day

2 Listen and answer the following questions

1 Where is Yuna from? ....
2 What does Yuna have to do at lunch time? ....
3 What doesn't Yuna have to do at school? ....

3 Choose the correct words

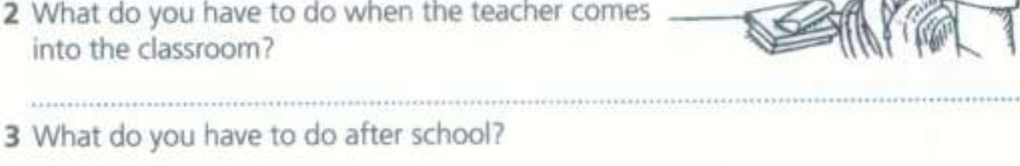
1 Egyptian children *have to* / *don't have to* go to nursery school.
2 At primary school, all children *have to* / *don't have to* wear a uniform.
3 Children *have to* / *don't have to* wear their uniforms after school.
4 All children *have to* / *don't have to* do exams at school.
5 Children *have to* / *don't have to* take private lessons after school.

4 Answer the questions

1 What do you have to do before you go to school?

....

2 What do you have to do when the teacher comes into the classroom?



....

3 What do you have to do after school?

....

4 What don't you have to do at the weekend?

....

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1 Read and put a ✓ or a ✗

1 [✗] Teachers have to wear a uniform.
2 [ ] You have to do your homework.
3 [ ] You have to buy food when you go to a market.
4 [ ] You don't have to understand all the words when you read an article in English.
5 [ ] You don't have to go to university if you want to be a doctor.

2 Complete the sentences and match them to the pictures

dry the dishes   make your bed   ~~set the table~~
sweep the floor   wash up

a   b   c

d   e

1 [e] Before you eat, you have to *set the table*.
2 [ ] In the evening, most people .... after they eat.
3 [ ] After you wash up, you have to ....
4 [ ] When you get up in the morning, you have to ....
5 [ ] Some people .... every day so that it is always clean.

3 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d

1 **A:** Hello. .... I ask you some questions about your home?
B: Not at all.
a (Do you mind if)   **b** Is it OK if   **c** What   **d** Can

2 Hi, Tamer. .... I ask you some questions for our homework tonight?
a Do you mind   **b** Is it OK if   **c** Could you tell me   **d** Do you know if

3 Miss Eman, you want to work here. .... some questions about where you work now?
a Will I ask   **b** I'll ask   **c** Could I ask you   **d** Do I ask you

4 **A:** Hi, Magda. Can I ask you which jobs you have to do at home?
B: ....
a Not at all.   **b** That's fine.   **c** Nice to meet you.   **d** No, I don't.

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1 Complete the sentences with *un-*, *im-* or *in-*

1 Your sunglasses are *un* necessary. It's cloudy today!
2 It is .... possible to stay under water for more than a few minutes.
3 Hassan thinks that people who live in big cities are sometimes .... friendly.
4 Is it formal or .... formal to say "hi"?
5 Snow in most parts of Egypt is very .... usual.
6 Don't eat too many sweets! They are .... healthy.

2 Complete these results for a survey about where students usually study at a university

library Only popular results same study ~~survey~~

We wanted to find out where university students study. For our 1 *survey*....., we asked questions to 100 students.

55% of students study in a 2.............................

20% of students like to 3............................. in the living room. 10% study in their bedroom. This is the 4............................. as the number of students who study in the classroom. 5............................. 5% of students like to study outside.

The 6............................. show that a library is the most 7............................. place to study.

3 Now write the results for this survey about how students usually study at a university

- Say how many people you asked and why.
- Use the information to talk about the results.
- Say what the information shows.

....
....
....
....
....
....
....

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Our earth

UNIT 15

Module 5

1 Complete the sentences

Arctic	extra	~~factory~~	fuel	gas	global warming

1 People make cars and other things in a *factory*.
2 Carbon dioxide is a .... that trees breathe in.
3 Petrol is the .... that most cars use.
4 If you have .... time, you have more time than usual.
5 It is always very cold in the ....
6 Some people think that the sea is getting higher because of ....

2 Read and correct the mistakes in these sentences.

1 If I will see Fareeda, I will tell her I saw you!
If I see Fareeda, I will tell her I saw you!
2 If you go to Paris, you see the Eiffel Tower.
....
3 Hala not go to work if she feels ill tomorrow.
....
4 Tarek will be cold if he will go out without his jacket.
....
5 If you want to see the doctor, you having to wait.
....

3 Complete these sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

1 The teacher will not be happy if you *don't do* (not do) your homework.
2 If you play tennis all day, you .... (be) tired.
3 If we .... (move) to Cairo, my father will get a new job.
4 I .... (help) you with your homework if you find it difficult.
5 If I finish my homework before seven o'clock, I .... (come) and visit you.

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UNIT 15

Module 5

1 Match the words and their meanings

1 [c] desertification
2 [ ] leaf
3 [ ] part of
4 [ ] roots
5 [ ] seeds

a a tree uses these to drink water
b new plants come from these
c the process by which land becomes a desert
d one piece of something
e a tree uses this to breathe through

2 Complete the sentences with words from exercise 1



1 I know it is spring because the first *leaf* has grown on this tree.
2 If the farmer cuts down all the trees, it might cause ....
3 The .... of some plants go down very far into the soil.
4 Aswan is on one .... the Nile which is very popular with tourists.
5 The farmer does not like birds on that field because they eat all the .... he has planted.

3 Listen and choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d

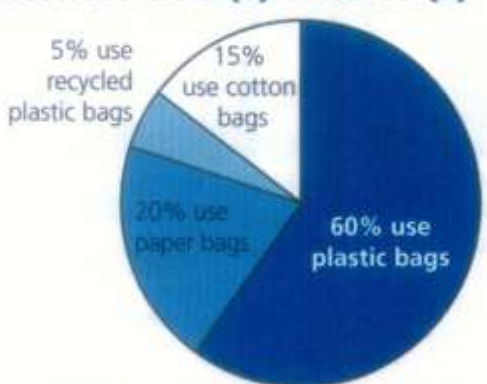
1 What can the Jatropha plant help stop?
a fuel b growth c desertification d condensation

2 What is good about this plant?
a small leaves and easily grown
b large leaves and easily grown
b small leaves and hard to grow
d large leaves and hard to grow

3 What is special about the Jatropha plant's seeds?
a they can be used as petrol
b they contain fuel
c they contain oil
d they cause pollution

4 Look at the diagram. Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)?

1 [F] About one third of the students in the class use plastic bags for shopping.
2 [ ] Most of the students use cotton bags.
3 [ ] Less than half of the students use paper bags.
4 [ ] Five students use recycled plastic bags.
5 [ ] More than half of the students use plastic bags.



A survey on Class 2A: (40 students)

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1 Are the sentences facts (F) or opinions (O)?

1 [F] Horses can live for about 30 years.
2 [ ] I think that horses are more useful than camels.
3 [ ] Some scientists believe that we can use water as a fuel for cars.
4 [ ] Carbon dioxide is a natural gas.
5 [ ] I feel that not enough has been done to stop people cutting down trees in Brazil.
6 [ ] Most people think that Cairo is very interesting.

2 What do you think of the following facts about fishing? Write four sentences that give your opinion

Facts about fishing



- 70 percent of the sea has too many fish taken from it.
- In 50 years time, it is possible that there will be no more fish in the sea.
- We do not eat 25 percent of the fish that are caught.

How can we help?

We can stop people taking fish from some parts of the sea.
We can stop people catching fish that are very young.
We can stop buying some kinds of fish to eat.

1 *I think that we should eat all of the fish that are caught.*
2 ....
3 ....
4 ....

3 Make a poster

- Use the internet or the library to find out some more facts about a problem for the environment. These can be about rainforests, rivers, pollution of cities, global warming, etc.
- Write down some interesting numbers and quantities.
- Write your opinions about these facts.



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Module 5

Practice Test 5a

A Listening

1 Listen and choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d

1 Why is Amal asking questions?
a for a project b for her work c for her friends d for a party

2 Where do they make the carpets?
a at a craft centre b in a factory c in Europe d on a farm

3 How many carpets do they sell in Egypt?
a less than a third b about a third c more than half d all of them

2 Listen and answer the following questions

1 Who did the girl speak to yesterday? ....

2 Where is he staying? ....

3 What did he say that he had to do? ....

B Language Functions

3 Complete the following dialogue

Taha and Hamza are talking about Hamza's trip to England.

Taha: Hi, Hamza. Did you have a good holiday in England?

Hamza: Yes, I enjoyed it, **1** .... it wasn't my best holiday.

Taha: Why was that?

Hamza: The **2** .... is, the weather was very bad every day.

Taha: I'd love to go to England! Sorry, you were saying **3** .... the weather.

Hamza: Yes, it was cold and windy! **4** ...., it was good to practise my English.

4 Supply the missing parts in the following two mini-dialogues

1 **Nawal:** ....

Lateefa: That's fine with me. What would you like to ask?

2 **Kamal:** How much of the earth is sea?

Omar: About 30 percent of the earth is land, so ....

C Reading Comprehension

5 Read the following, then answer the questions

To: Walid From: Uncle Sami Subject: Hot work

Hi Walid,

Thank you for your email. I have to go to the desert next week for my work. The area we are going to is 300 kilometres from Cairo. It is now July and the area is very hot at this time of year. My friend went there last year and he said that it was often too hot to stay out in the day. The thing is, we have to study beetles and other insects, and you can only find them when it is very hot. So we have to work at the hottest time. This will be interesting!

Best wishes,

Uncle Sami

1 Where does Sami have to go next week? ....

2 What problem do you think that Sami will have on his trip to the desert?

....

3 What job do you think Uncle Sami does? ....

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4 The underlined word "beetles" means:
a the desert b a type of insect c a type of flower d a type of bird

5 What is the main subject of the email?
a the weather in July b beetles that are important
c working in a difficult place d travelling in Egypt

D The Reader

6 a. Put the events into the correct order

☐ Suddenly, the Red-Headed League was closed.
☐ Mr Wilson copied information from the encyclopaedia into a book.
☐ Mr Wilson started his work for the Red-Headed League.
☐ Mr Wilson received £4 at the end of each week.

b. Answer the following questions

1 What did the landlord of the office say about Mr Ross and the Red-Headed League?
....
2 How do we know that Sherlock Holmes likes music?
....
3 Why do you think that Holmes hit the ground with his walking stick?
....
4 Which of the places near the shop do you think a thief would be interested in?
....

E Vocabulary and Structure

7 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d

1 Walid phoned me this morning and he said that he .... on a farm.
a is staying b was staying c stay d to stay

2 The plane leaves early tomorrow morning so Ola .... get up at 4 a.m.!
a have to b have c has to d has

3 It is cloudy today, so we .... take our sunglasses.
a don't have to b not have to c don't have d have not to

4 If we .... to England, we will speak English every day.
a went b will go c go d going

5 The tourists followed a .... through the mountains.
a path b step c part d scenery

6 After they ate breakfast, the children helped their mother to ....
a wash in b wash on c wash up d wash off

7 What .... desertification?
a sticks b achieves c results d causes

8 Please .... me to buy some bread from the shops.
a revise b remind c remember d decide

8 Read and correct the underlined words

a He told that he wanted to play chess. ....
b You have look right and left when you cross the road. ....
c I have an excellent teacher at school, so I don't need any public lessons. ....
d It's raining very hard, so it is impossible for me to take an umbrella. ....

F Writing

9 Write a paragraph of six (6) sentences on what you have to do before you go to school

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Practice Test 5b

A Listening

1 Listen and choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d

1 Who talks about their project first?
a Ali b Ahmed c Tarek d Tarek and Ali

2 What was their project about?
a where students lived b students' hobbies c transport d classrooms

3 How many students live two kilometres or more from the school?
a more than a third b about two thirds c less than a third d a third

2 Listen and answer the following questions

1 What did the scientists say about the earth? ....
2 Where were the scientists from? ....
3 What did the scientists say we have to do? ....

B Language Functions

3 Complete the following dialogue

Samira is asking Rawan some questions about a school project.

Samira: 1 .... me. I'm doing a school project about jobs which people do at home. Can I ask you some questions?
Rawan: Yes, of 2 ....
Samira: Could you tell me 3 .... you make your bed every day?
Rawan: Yes, I do.
Samira: OK, and do you sweep the floor?
Rawan: Well, no, I don't sweep the floor often. I mean, I sweep the floor 4 ...., when my mother wants me to help.

4 Supply the missing parts in the following two mini-dialogues

1 **Amira:** ....?
Heidi: Not all all.
2 **Kamal:** How much of land on the earth is desert?
Omar: ....

C Reading Comprehension

5 Read the following, then answer the questions

About 71 percent of the earth is <u>ocean</u>. That means that less than a third of the earth is land for us to live on. However, scientists think that nearly half of the land has people living or working on it. Many animals have to live on the ten percent of the land that is far from any large city.

There are now 34 cities around the world that have a population of more than ten million. Many of us live in big cities. However, they use just three percent of the land area. The earth has millions of people living on it, but it is not yet full!

1 What does the underlined word <u>ocean</u> mean?
....
2 What is the problem for some animals?
....

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3 What percent of the land has people living or working on it?

....

4 34 cities around the world ....

a have more than ten million people   b are empty

c have too many people in them   d are full

5 What is the main subject of the article?

a There is not enough land.   b One day, people will need to live in the sea.

c In the future, there will be no animals.   d There is enough land for us all.

D The Reader

6 a. Put the events into the correct order

- [ ] The Red-Headed League was closed, but no one knew why.
- [ ] Mr Holmes asked Mr Wilson some questions about his assistant, Mr Spaulding.
- [ ] On his way to the violin concert, Mr Holmes went passed Mr Wilson's shop.
- [ ] Mr Wilson asked Mr Holmes to solve the mystery.

b. Answer the following questions

1 What did Mr Wilson have to do at the Red-Headed League?

....

2 Why do you think that Mr Wilson found his work foolish?

....

3 How do we know that Dr Watson does not understand what Sherlock Holmes is thinking? ....

4 Why does Holmes want to speak to Mr Spaulding? ....

E Vocabulary and Structure

7 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d

1 They .... a lot of old statues if they go to that museum.

a see   b saw   c to see   d will see

2 If you .... your hands before you eat, you will get ill.

a don't wash   b wash   c not wash   d didn't wash

3 You .... be careful when you walk in the desert.

a have to   b has to   c have   d has

4 The teacher said .... it was a difficult lesson.

a to   b if   c that   d which

5 We looked out of the train windows to see the beautiful ....

a surveys   b flight   c walk   d scenery

6 The factory makes cars using computers and ....

a dyes   b caves   c machines   d bats

7 The camel had a broken leg, so the farmer took it to see a ....

a dentist   b patient   c weaver   d vet

8 Please can you .... the table before we eat?

a set   b wash up   c weave   d group

8 Read and correct the underlined words

a Cutting down trees causes <u>condensation</u>. ....

b We <u>not have</u> to go to school tomorrow because it's a holiday. ....

c She looked out of the window and said that it <u>is raining</u>. ....

d In autumn, <u>roots</u> on trees turn yellow or orange. ....

F Writing

9 Write an email of six (6) sentences to your best friend telling him / her what will happen if he / she comes to your house on Friday. Your name is Gamil(a).

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Module 6

UNIT 16

The water cycle

1 Complete the sentences

blows	condensation	~~drop~~	Evaporation	join

1 A ..*drop*... of water fell from the tree onto my head this morning.
2 .... is much quicker in hot weather.
3 Young children do not usually .... letters together when they write.
4 There is water on the inside of the car window this morning. This is ....
5 In bad weather, the wind often .... my hat onto the ground.

2 Listen and answer the following questions

1 At what temperature is ice made? ..*Ice is made at zero degrees Celsius.*..........
2 Where can ice be seen in summer? ....
3 What are clouds moved by? ....
4 At what height are some clouds formed? ....

3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of these verbs, then guess the correct answer from a, b, c or d

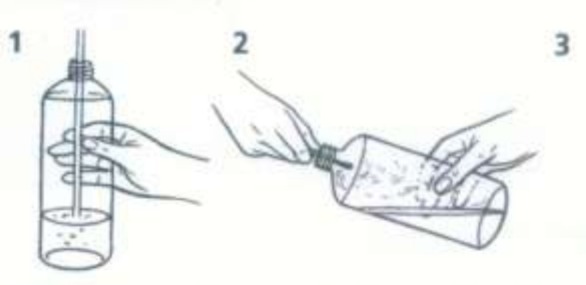
buy	eat	~~grow~~	put	speak

1 Where ..*are*.................. Jatropha plants ..*grown*............. for fuel?
a in England (b) in Egypt c in France d in Germany
2 About how many cars .... in China each year?
a a million b 200,000 c 20 million d 22 million
3 Which language .... most in the Ivory Coast?
a Arabic b English c French d Spanish
4 What .... into most cups of tea in England?
a milk b lemon c nothing d sugar
5 How many bananas do you think .... by the players during the Wimbledon tennis competition in London?
a 2,000 b 23,000 c 1,000 d 3,000

Now listen and check your answers

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1 Look at the pictures and put the experiment in the correct order





a [ ] Put a lid on the bottle and press it six times. What happens?
b [1] First, some water is put into a plastic bottle.
c [ ] There is no cloud when the bottle is pressed, but a cloud is formed when you do not press it.
d [ ] Next, put some smoke into the bottle.

2 Now complete the dialogue with these words

Do you mean **following me** **~~formed~~** **happens** **Is that clear** **I see** **water drops** **what I mean**

Student: How is the cloud **1** *formed* in the bottle?

Teacher: I'll explain what **2** .... When you press the bottle, the temperature rises.

Student: **3** .... that it gets hotter?

Teacher: Yes. When you stop pressing the bottle, the temperature falls. **4** .... to you?

Student: Yes, **5** ....

Teacher: This causes condensation. Are you **6** ....?

Student: Do you mean that **7** .... form in the bottle?

Teacher: Yes, the water drops form on the smoke in the bottle. Do you understand **8** .... ?

Student: Yes, I understand.

3 Write three advantages and three disadvantages to life in a hot country

Advantages	Disadvantages
1	1 ....
2	2 ....
3	3 ....

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1 Write these words in sentences to help you remember what they mean

confirm disappear noon sunshine

1 ....
2 ....
3 ....
4 ....

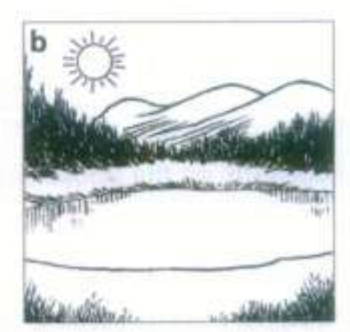
2 Read about how clouds are formed on mountains and answer the questions

Air usually contains water vapour which is blown by the wind. When this air meets a mountain, the air is moved up. When it moves up, the air becomes cooler and the water vapour condenses into water drops. The water drops join together to form clouds. That is why you often see clouds at the tops of mountains.



1 What does air usually contain? *It usually contains water vapour.*
2 What is water vapour blown by? ....
3 What is moved up by mountains? ....
4 What condenses when air becomes cooler? ....
5 What joins together to form clouds? ....







3 Write about the pictures above

- Describe how the lake is formed.
- Say why the water evaporates.
- Use questions and answers in the present simple passive.

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Important discoveries

UNIT 17

Module 6

1 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d

1 1999 was the last year of the twentieth ....

a century b year c hundred d decade

2 Every year, scientists make important .... in medicine.

a news b discoveries c find d roads

3 The Romans gave the city of London its .... name. This was Londinium.

a only b newest c original d current

4 Mona would like the .... for the amazing cake that your mother made.

a book b recipe c list d diary

2 Use the notes and these verbs to complete the sentences in the past passive

Fact File

Pyramid of Saqqara:	4,600 years ago
World's oldest papyrus:	4,500 years ago
First car:	1886
Tutankhamun:	1922, by Howard Carter
First text message:	1992

~~build~~ find make send write

1 The Pyramid of Saqqara *was built 4,600 years ago.*

2 The world's oldest papyrus ....

3 The first car ....

4 Tutankhamun ....

5 The first text message ....

3 Answer the questions

1 Why are sunglasses worn? *They are worn to protect your eyes from the sun.*

2 When are uniforms often worn by children?

....

3 Why are seeds planted in the spring?

....

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Unit 17 Module 6

1 Match the words and the pictures

1 [b] candles
2 [ ] basket
3 [ ] diamond
4 [ ] shadow
5 [ ] windmill

a b c d e

2 Complete the sentences with words from exercise 1

1 Magda's mother bought some eggs and put them carefully into her *basket*.
2 There was no electricity in the house in the country, so we used .... for light.
3 The sun was low and my .... looked very big on the road.
4 There used to be a .... on that hill. The farmers used it to make flour from wheat.
5 A .... is very expensive because it looks beautiful.

3 Listen and choose the correct answer

1 When might have the game of football started?
a 2000 BCE b 2500 BCE c 1000 BCE d 1500 BCE
2 Who might have invented football?
a the Chinese b the Egyptians c the Greeks d all of them
3 What part of their body did ancient players use to play football?
a their hands b their heads c their legs d their arms

4 Read and correct the mistakes in these sentences

1 Today, I'm going to talk in the history of trains.
Today, I'm going to talk about the history of trains.
2 I'll start by to tell you about the early 1800s. This is when the first trains were used in England.
....
3 I'll tell you something interested about the early trains. They were all used in factories.
....
4 Finally, let's look for how trains have changed today.
....

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1 Choose the correct words



1 This castle is one of the most *history* / *historical* buildings in England.

2 What is the *origin* / *original* of the word 'email'?

3 Magdi is very *music* / *musical*. He can play the piano and the flute.

4 I prefer *tradition* / *traditional* music to most of the music you hear on the radio.

2 Read and correct the underlined words

1 Windmills <u>are inventing</u> in the ninth century. *were invented*

2 Soap <u>is made</u> by the ancient Egyptians. ....

3 My father is <u>a camper</u>. He looks for ancient things under the ground. ....

4 When the fire went out, we could see <u>papyrus</u> on the ground. ....

5 That statue is the <u>interesting</u> one. All the others are copied. ....

6 I can't see in the dark. Please light a <u>ceiling</u>. ....

3 Read the notes and complete the sentences

Computer game history

First computer game for a TV: tennis game, 1967

Computer games for your TV: very expensive, in 1970s

Games that you can hold in your hand: 1986

Today: play games on the internet with people anywhere

1 Today, I'm going to talk about *the history of computer games.*

2 I'll start by telling you that ....

3 I'll tell you something interesting about ....

4 Much later, in 1986, ...

5 Finally, let's look at ....

4 Give a talk about an invention

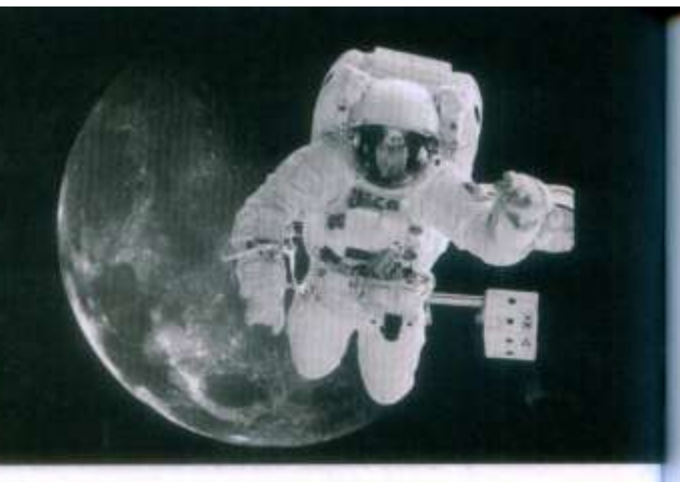
- Find out some interesting facts, or use some of the information from this unit.
- Give a talk to your class using the expressions from the Functions box.

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UNIT

18 Space travel

Module 6



1 Answer the questions with these words

equipment	laboratory	~~spaceships~~	stars

1 What do people use to travel to the International Space Station? *spaceships*.
2 In which room do scientists usually do their experiments? ....
3 What can you see in the sky at night? ....
4 When you go camping, what are rope and a tent examples of? ....

2 Complete the sentences with the present or past passive form of these verbs

~~build~~	eat	grow	invent	make

1 The first pyramids in Egypt *were built* in around 2630 BCE.
2 Chocolate ice cream .... of chocolate, eggs and milk.
3 A lot of the world's coffee .... in Brazil.
4 The first car .... by Karl Benz in 1886.
5 Bread, butter and eggs .... by the ancient Egyptians.

3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of these verbs, then guess the correct answer from a, b, c or d

cover	~~make~~	speak	take	write

1 Where *was* the first mobile phone call *made* in 1973?
a USA **b** England **c** South Africa **d** Germany
2 Where .... the first photograph ever .... in 1826?
a Japan **b** China **c** Egypt **d** France
3 Which book .... first?
a *The Red Headed League* **b** *Robinson Crusoe*
c *The Old Man and the Sea* **d** *The Iron Man*
4 What .... the Sphinx .... in before 1905?
a mud **b** water **c** sand **d** writing
5 Which languages .... in England before the fourteenth century?
a English and French **b** English and Arabic
c English and German **d** English and Japanese

Listen and check your answers

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1 Complete the following dialogue



Mazin: I saw a **1** firefighter today. There was a big fire.

Rami: What was he wearing?

Mazin: I can't **2** .... the word for that thing you wear on your head.

Rami: Do you mean a hat?

Mazin: No. They're what people **3** .... to protect their head.

Rami: Do you mean a helmet?

Mazin: Yes, that's right! He was also wearing gloves on his **4** ....

Rami: **5** .... are very brave people.

2 Complete the following mini dialogues

1

Jana: ....?

Nouran: The Great Pyramid of Giza was built 4,500 years ago.

2

Omar: Who was your favourite book written by, Mazen?

Mazen: ....

3 Match the definitions and the words

album	relative	result	set the table	~~watch~~

1 It is what you wear to tell you the time. watch

2 It is something that you do before you eat with your family. ....

3 It is a book in which you can keep photos, stamps, etc. ....

4 It is what you get after you do a test. ....

5 It is a person in your family, for example an aunt, cousin, etc. ....

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1 Rewrite the words in brackets with pronouns

1 Ali was at school when (Ali) *he* saw a new student.
2 The student said that (the student's) .... name was Hassan.
3 Hassan told Ali that he had two brothers. (The brothers') .... names were Maher and Omar.
4 Ali told (Hassan) .... that he would like to meet (the brothers) ....

2 Read about an invention and answer the questions

I want to invent a jacket that can help visitors in the desert. The person who is wearing the jacket is protected from the sun. The jacket has special material that stops the person from feeling hot during the day and cold during the night. The jacket also has water inside it so that the person can drink when they want to. It has a screen on it, too. The screen has a map so that the person who is wearing it can never get lost. If you need help, you can talk to the screen.



1 What does the speaker want to invent?
He wants to invent a jacket that can help visitors in the desert. ....
2 How does the jacket stop a person from feeling hot or cold?
....
3 Why does the jacket have a screen on it?
....
4 Do you think that this jacket is a good idea? Why? / Why not?
....
5 Do you think that the jacket is possible or impossible to make? Why?
....
6 Are there any disadvantages to this jacket, do you think?
....
7 Is there anything unnecessary on the jacket? Why do you think so?
....

3 Write a description of an invention

- Write about why it is different to what we have today.
- Write a description of what it can do and what it looks like.
- Try to define any words that you think other people won't know.

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Practice Test 6a

A Listening

1 Listen and choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d

1 What is Karim doing?
a giving a talk **b** using a computer **c** using a dictionary **d** listening to a talk

2 How many meanings of the word *earth* does Karim give?
a one **b** two **c** three **d** four

3 The word *earth* can mean something like ....
a space **b** soil **c** television **d** distance

2 Listen and answer the following questions

1 What is the woman drinking? ....
2 How was it made? ....
3 What will probably be different in the future? ....

B Language Functions

3 Complete the following dialogue

Yaseen and Eyad are helping new students around the school.

Yaseen: Hello to all our new students. Today, we are **1** .... to talk about the rooms in our school.
Eyad: We'll **2** .... by telling you about the classrooms.
Yaseen: Later, we'll tell you about what we were taught last year.
Eyad: **3** ...., we'll take you round the school.
Yaseen: OK, so this room is ... I can't **4** .... the word for it!
Eyad: It's the laboratory.

4 Supply the missing parts in the following two mini-dialogues

1 **Nadine**: Too much sun can be bad for you. Are you following me?
Jana: ....

2 **Omar**: ....
Sameh: They're called gloves. They keep your hands warm.

C Reading Comprehension

5 Read the following, then answer the questions

Spaceship to the planet Mars

Name of spaceship	Leave earth	On Mars
Mariner 4	1964	–
Viking 1 and 2	1975	1976
Pathfinder	1996	1997
Rover Opportunity	2003	2004
Mars Rover	2011	2012
ExoMars	2016	2018
Mars 2020	2020	2021

1 Which was the first spaceship to arrive on Mars? ....
2 About how long does it take a spaceship to go to Mars? ....
3 Why do you think Mariner 4 has no date for On Mars? ....
4 .... was the only spaceship that took two years to reach Mars.
a Mariner 4 **b** Viking 1 and 2 **c** Mars Rover **d** ExoMars

Module 6

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5 What was sent to space in 1964?
a Mariner 4 b nothing
c two spaceships c Rover Opportunity

D The Reader

6 a. Put the following events into the correct order

☐ The four men took two taxis to Mr Merryweather's bank.
☐ Holmes asked Watson to meet him at ten o'clock.
☐ Holmes told Watson they wanted to catch John Clay.
☐ When Watson arrived at Baker Street, Holmes was talking to Peter Jones and Mr Merryweather.

b. Answer the following questions

1 Who was Peter Jones? ....
2 Where was Mr Merryweather's bank? ....
3 Why do you think Mr Spaulding told Mr Wilson about the new job with the Red-Headed League? ....
4 What do you think the thieves were doing when Mr Wilson was at the Red-Headed League? ....

E Vocabulary and Structure

7 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d

1 My bag .... on the plane just before we left Cairo.
a put b was put c is put d putting
2 Were the chairs .... by the school children?
a painted b paints c paint d painting
3 The first email .... in 1971.
a was sent b sent c is sent d sends
4 Clouds are blown .... the wind.
a of b by c to d for
5 I can't find my pen! It has ....
a stolen b evaporated c robbed d disappeared
6 The girl carried the eggs home in a ....
a candle b basket c leaf d space
7 This room is always very hot when the sun ....
a evaporates b joins c shines d happens
8 At what temperature does water ....?
a shine b drop c freeze d burn

8 Read and correct the underlined words

1 I am going to <u>apply</u> the volleyball team next week. ....
2 The first envelopes <u>made of</u> animal skins. ....
3 What are insects <u>ate</u> by? ....
4 When I felt a <u>sea</u> of water on my head, I knew it was going to rain. ....

F Writing

9 Write an email of six (6) sentences telling your cousin about some of the things that were invented in Egypt. Your name is Nabil(a).

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Practice Test 6b

A Listening

1 Listen and choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d

1 Where was Ali taken this morning?
   a home b to hospital c to the gym d to his class
2 What happened in the gym?
   a Ali hurt his head. b Ali broke his leg. c Ali hurt his leg. d Ali broke his arm.
3 Where is Ali now?
   a in hospital b in school c at home d in the gym

2 Listen and answer the following questions

1 What is put into an area of land? ....
2 What happens when it is sunny? ....
3 What can we use after this happens? ....

B Language Functions

3 Complete the following dialogues

Yehya is showing Walid his new mobile phone.

Yehya: I'll tell you something **1** .... about this mobile phone. It can do more than the first spaceships that went to the moon.
Walid: Do you **2** .... that the computer inside it is better? It can't fly!
Yehya: Yes, that's right. The computer in the phone has more... I can't remember the word for the ability to remember something.
Walid: Do you mean that the computer has more memory?
Yehya: Yes! This is **3** .... it works. You press here to make a call.
Walid: I **4** ....

4 Supply the missing parts in the following two mini-dialogues

1 **Nahla:** What do you call those things that you wear in your ears?
   Nur: ....
2 **Ahmed:** It's not hot or cold today. ....
   Yasser: Yes, I understand what you mean.

C Reading Comprehension

5 Read the following, then answer the questions

You probably lock the door to your house when you go out. Did you know that ancient Egyptians also used to lock their doors? Keys were used by the ancient Egyptians in around 4000 BCE. However, their keys were very large, sometimes more than 50 centimetres long! Later, much smaller keys were invented to lock Roman doors. However, it was much harder to open an ancient Egyptian door than a Roman door! Today, you do not always need a key to lock a door. Many hotels use plastic cards. These are easier to carry than heavy keys.

1 When did people first lock their doors?
....
2 What was the problem with the first keys?
....
3 Were Roman or ancient Egyptian doors easier to open?
....

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4 Ancient Egyptian keys were ....
a about half a metre long   b smaller than Roman keys
c not as good as Roman keys   d more than a metre long

5 Today, you can use a plastic card to
a pay for hotels   b lock hotel doors   c buy new keys   d see hotels online.

D The Reader

6 a. Put the events into the correct order.

☐ Mr Merryweather explained to Watson why the thieves were interested in the cellar.
☐ The four men waited for the thieves to arrive.
☐ When they arrived, Mr Merryweather took them to the cellar.
☐ Holmes, Watson, Mr Merryweather and Peter Jones took a taxi to the bank.

b. Answer the following questions

1 How did Holmes know that the job at the Red-Headed League was not real?
....
2 Why did the thieves plan to take the gold on Saturday?
....
3 How do you think that Holmes knew that Spaulding was digging a tunnel?
....
4 Why do you think that Holmes wanted the most important policeman in London to go with him to the bank? ....

E Vocabulary and Structure

7 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d

1 What time was the tennis match .... on television last night?
a show   b showing   c shown   d showed

2 The planes .... after every journey.
a cleaned   b was cleaned   c were cleaning   d are cleaned

3 This school .... in 1961.
a built   b is built   c was built   d is build

4 How are cakes ....?
a made   b make   c makes   d making

5 English is one of the most popular .... in the world.
a words   b parts   c sentences   d languages

6 At what time is your .... to London?
a spaceship   b flight   c walk   d atmosphere

7 When you go out in the sun, you should wear sun ....
a cream   b drop   c vapour   d shine

8 We gave the boys some .... to wash their hands.
a supplies   b fat   c soap   d soup

8 Read and correct the underlined words

1 All the water has <u>grown</u> from the cup, so there is nothing to drink! ....
2 My favourite TV programme is <u>show</u> on Channel 1. ....
3 The bus <u>is leaving</u> every day at 2 o'clock. ....
4 You should wear a <u>hat</u> when you ride a motorcycle. ....

F Writing

9 Write a paragraph of six (6) sentences on what happens in the water cycle

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Irregular Verbs

infinitive	past	past participle
blow	blew	blown
choose	chose	chosen
come	came	come
dig	dug	dug
draw	drew	drawn
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought	fought
fly	flew	flown
forget	forgot	forgotten
freeze	froze	frozen
give	gave	given
hit	hit	hit
keep	kept	kept
make	made	made
put	put	put
read	read	read
ring	rang	rung
say	said	said
send	sent	sent
set	set	set
shine	shone	shone
stick	stuck	stuck
sweep	swept	swept
swim	swam	swum
take	took	taken
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
weave	wove	woven

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Word list

a

achieve 11
achievement 11
album 12
ambulance 10
anyway 13
archaeologist 17
Arctic 15
area 3
ash 17
atmosphere 15

b

basket 17
bat (animal) 13
beach 10
blow (v) 16
buffalo 13

c

candle 17
carbon dioxide 15
carpet 12
cause (v) 15
cave 13
centre (crafts) 12
century 17
charity F
clear (understood) 16
climate F
clinic 10
communications F
comfortable 13
competition F
condensation 16
confirm 16
congratulations 11
conversation 13
craft 12

d

decide 12
define 18
desertification 15
diagram 11
diamond 17
diary 10
disappear 16
discovery 17
drop (n) 16
dry the dishes 14
dune 13
dye (n) 12

e

enjoy 10
enjoyable 10
equipment 10
Ethiopia 17
evaporate 16
evaporation 16
exam 11
examine 10
excellent 11
extra 15

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The Red-Headed League

advert
assistant
cellar
copy (v)
concert
content
crime
detective
dig (v)
encyclopaedia
escape
foolish
grab (v)
hit (v)
hope (v)
knock (v)
labourer
landlord
lock (v)
move (v)
mystery
observe
pay (n)
policeman
real
rich
solve
surprised
tunnel
wait (v)
walking stick
work out

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